

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 380.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 15, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 1st instant.

Our Firm now consists of Messrs. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, WM. H. FORBES, F. B. FORBES, W. SCOTT FITZ, JOHN M. FORBES, JR., S. W. POMEROY, JR., F. D. HITCH, and H. DE C. FORBES.

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THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

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San Francisco, ...	July 14	Yokohama, ...	" 6
Hongkong, ...	Aug. 10	Nagasaki, ...	" 11
Canton, ...	" 9	Foochow, ...	" 12

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on Saturday, 15th August, Mrs. PEDRO LOUREIRO, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at 27, Broadway, Hongkew, the wife of R. H. BERGMAN, of a son.
On the 13th inst., at No. 3, Yuen-ming-yuen, Shanghai, the wife of JOHN RIACH, of a son.
At Shanghai, on the 13th inst., Mrs. C. EMIL BADE, of a daughter.
On the 6th instant, at Chefoo, Mrs. M. S. GUBBAY, of a daughter.
At Hankow, on the 11th instant, Mrs. H. F. RAMSAY, of a daughter.
At Tokel, on the 4th instant, Mrs. HERBERT COPE, of a daughter.
On the 24th June, at East View, Newport, Pembrokehire, Mrs. WILLIAM REES, of a son.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 11th instant, DANIEL W. WATERS, aged 35, a native of Salem, Massachusetts.
At Shanghai, on the 12th inst., Mr. and Mrs. KIRCHHOFF's infant daughter, aged 5 weeks 3 days.
At Foochow, on the 5th instant, suddenly, of heart-disease, ROBERT PENNINGTON WILLIAMS, aged 39 years.
On the 30th July, at Peking, from the accidental discharge of a firearm, WILLIAM HENRY QUARRY, Constable in H. B. M. Legation Escort, Peking, aged 37 years.
At Ushigome, Tokio, on the 5th instant, ALICE KATE, the beloved wife of W. J. White, aged 20 years 7 months.

THE publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1874.

THE most recent statement of the footing upon which the Japanese offer to settle the Formosan affair diplomatically, would point to an early and peaceful settlement of the difficulty, were it not that it contains one condition which, after the position she has assumed, can hardly be acceptable to China, viz., that in giving guarantees to Japan against future outrages by the savages, she will acknowledge the action of that country to have been right in the whole matter of the Expedition.

The great effort of China since the expedition was despatched, has been to place Japan in the wrong, and to claim the retirement of the troops on the plea that their presence in Formosa was an unsanctioned and unwarranted invasion of the island. She supports

this by a denial that in the negotiations with Soyeshima she assented, impliedly or formally, to the Japanese proposal to send an expedition against the savages. If, however, we take the remonstrant despatch of 11th May last, sent by the Tsungli Yamen to the Japanese Foreign Office, we find it so vague a disclaimer of Japan's assertion, that it almost becomes evidence in support of it. At a particular interview, it was "said on the part of Soyeshima" "that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a mission to them, was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future;" "all distrust, if any had existed, was at once cleared away." Afterwards, in taking leave, Soyeshima answered a remark regarding the observance of the provisions of the treaty and forbearing to intrude on each other's territory, by saying "that this was the very thing he desired." An expedition to Formosa was evidently contemplated in the former interview, and was apparently approved by China; and the remark at leave-taking appears to us to have been in no way inconsistent with that understanding. China was no doubt glad to get a troublesome appeal so easily disposed of; it was only when she became alarmed at the scope of the enterprise that she very tardily denied having given the permission upon which the Japanese allege they proceeded.

It may have been that the Japanese regarded the request for this sanction, or the intimation of the proposed expedition to the Chinese, as a matter of courtesy rather than of obligation, towards the only friendly nation claiming a territorial interest in the island. Here again they have some ground to go upon, in the fact that all Formosan history, existing Chinese maps of the island, and its actual condition, show that the Eastern half remains unsubdued, and is beyond Chinese control. The argument has been advanced that, with equal reasonableness, a State on friendly terms with Great Britain might invade New Zealand, to punish the Maories for an outrage on the coast, or an expedition be sent against Ameri-

can Indians. But the conditions are as opposed as anarchy and order, and are based on the mistake, which cannot too much be reprehended, of placing China on the same footing with a Western Power. The Maories, moreover, have formally ceded their territory to the British Crown; the American Indians occupy reservations of the Federal territories; and the Governments of both Great Britain and the United States exercise a humane and firm control over the aborigines very different from China's conduct in Formosa. The argument might hold good in the case of the aboriginal hill tribes of Central and Western China; they are a danger only to Chinese subjects, but the Formosans to the whole world.

On such grounds as these, Japan can claim to have been guilty of no act inconsistent with friendship to China. She has respected Chinese property and interests, and paid her way in Formosa, while friendly diplomatic and domestic intercourse between the two countries has been uninterrupted. She is now willing, it is said, to withdraw, if China guarantees to take up the task which urged her to undertake the expedition and acknowledges that she was in the right; and her course has been so far consistent that China, in her present state of unpreparedness to go to war, may be disposed to yield the point—reluctantly perhaps, for it would gratify her much to humble Japan at present. If she do not, the Japanese will probably not await her pleasure to declare war, since they have much to gain by promptitude of action. Upon the whole, however, we are inclined to think that this last recourse for the settlement of the difficulty will still be avoided.

Summary of News.

We have had no mail from Europe since our last issue, but that of July 3rd, by French packet, is expected to-morrow.

The American mail, from San Francisco July 14th, arrived yesterday by the *Costa Rica*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow, by M. M. steamer *Sindh*.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week:—

The House of Commons has confirmed the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Contract. The French Assembly is prorogued.

The French Government have ordered redoubled vigilance on the frontier.

The Honorable Society of Gray's Inn have disbenched Dr. Kenealy, for libellous articles in the *Englishman*.

The Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament was to the effect that Foreign relations continue friendly; England would employ her influence for the maintenance of treaty obligations and promoting and consolidating peace in Europe. Delegates had been sent to Brussels after assurances by the Powers that no proposal would be made to alter the recognized rules of

international law, or place restrictions upon naval operations. Full freedom has been reserved to accept or reject the recommendations of the Conference. Negotiations are pending that the reciprocity treaty between America and Canada shall be revised at an early date. The speech deeply laments the continuance of disturbances in Spain, but while earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and civil order, believes that result will most surely be brought about by rigid abstinence from interference.

The Treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar has been faithfully observed, and has already accomplished much.

Is thankful that the famine in India has been hitherto attended with little mortality, which is to be mainly attributed to the exertions of the Viceroy and his subordinates.

Steady progress has been made with the pacification and organization of the Gold Coast trade. A peace has been concluded with the most important tribes. The King of Ashantee has persevered in discharging his obligations.

Trusts that the reduction of taxation, when fully operating, will impart increased elasticity to the Revenue, and concludes with the enumeration of measures proposed to be brought forward during the ensuing session.

It is announced that through the good offices of Germany and the other Powers, France has taken measures to preserve the neutrality of the Pyrenees, and that the result has been obtained without wounding the dignity of France.

There have been disturbances at Roumania (?), and arrests have taken place at Rome, Florence, and Naples.

Bazaine has escaped from Ile Marguerite, on Sunday night, by a vessel supposed to be bound for Italy.

A Circular Despatch of Bismark's proposes the European recognition of the position of Spain.

An Order in Council makes Shanghai a Port of Registry for British ships.

Bazaine's wife planned his escape; he descended the cliff by a rope ladder. The officials of the fortress have been placed under surveillance.

Local news has been scarce during the week, and floating rumours of complications between China and Japan, arising out of the Formosa Expedition, have engaged a great deal of attention.

The latest news from Japan relating to the Formosa Expedition and the consequent difficulty with China, would be pacific were it not for the statement that the former power, in offering to withdraw her troops on China guaranteeing that she will prevent outrages by the savages in future, requires also the admission by the Peking Cabinet that she has been in the right and was justified in sending the expedition. The new Embassy reported to be on its way, and some of the members of which actually arrived yesterday by the *Costa Rica*, may however be intended to avert collision. But the popular tendency in Japan seems to be all for war; and there can be no doubt that if the countries come into collision at an early date, China will be badly off with her present naval and military disorganization.

An Embassy for China, of which Okubo, late Minister of the Interior, is chief, left Yokohama per *Costa Rica*. One-half of the members of it were to go on to Peking from Nagasaki, and the other half came on to Shanghai.

Hongkong papers show that General Le Gendre arrived at that port on the 1st

inst., by the *Great Republic*. His appearance at Amoy must have followed very soon, to account for his reported arrest.

The evident intention of the Chinese to assume an offensive attitude, should it become necessary in the present position of affairs with Japan, and their preparations for the embarkation of a large number of troops for Formosa, do not appear to alarm the people of the aggressive island empire very much. The surmise has been hazarded that, if war ensue, the Japanese, with their usual astuteness, may leave their small army in Formosa, securely posted by this time no doubt, to divert the celestial hosts, and turn their attention to the mainland, the coasts of which will have been drained of effective soldiery! We believe it is a fact that they have been large buyers lately of charts of the Yangtze and the Coast waters of China. The Chinese, on the other hand, have been restricting their enquiries to charts of Formosa.

We give to-day a translation of a despatch which appears in Monday's *Shunpao*, addressed by the Chinese Imperial Commissioner Shén, to General Saigo, in command of the Japanese Expedition to Formosa. The document bears no date, but was probably sent very soon after Shén went to Formosa.

The P. M. S. S. *New York* has been purchased by the Japanese Government for \$240,000. The *New York* was the vessel that was to have brought on the mail which arrived yesterday, but transferred her cargo to the *Costa Rica*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 5th and in a few hours was on her way again for Shanghai. The P. & O. str. *Madras* and the str. *Kiushiu* have also been purchased by the Japanese.

The property on the Pootung side known as Lindsay's Wharf has, we hear, been sold to Japanese for £15,000. It will probably be used by Government vessels as a Naval Yard.

The brig *Laughing Wave*, from Freemantle, which arrived in port on Wednesday, with a cargo of sandalwood, reports that, on weighing anchor on the 9th, six miles inside the Lightship, she hooked and brought to the surface 60 fathoms of telegraph cable, which it is supposed must have been stolen and afterwards dropped into the water again to prevent detection. The *Laughing Wave* brought the wire to Shanghai. It is of 17 strands and one inch in diameter.

The name of the Hon. B. P. Avery, the new United States Minister to China, does not appear in the list of passengers by yesterday's American mail, as was expected. His departure has apparently been delayed by serious indisposition, but San Francisco papers say that his speedy recovery is hoped for.

We understand that Mr. Alabaster, H.B.M. Acting Consul at Ningpo, has been granted leave of absence for a short period, and that Mr. Stronach, Acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai, will take charge meanwhile of the Ningpo Consulate, Mr. Forrest leaving Swatow to take the Vice-Consulship at Shanghai.

We hear that the "Takee" property, on which the present General Hospital stands,

has been bought by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The price is reported as \$190,000, and the brokerage on the transaction is said to have been something handsome. Apropos of the sale, we hear also that the lot of land immediately beyond the S. S. N. lower wharf, Hongkew, is likely to be the site of the new Hospital.

A meeting of subscribers to the Shanghai Library was held on Monday evening, to consider the report of the Committee appointed to solicit pecuniary aid from the Recreation Fund. The report stated that the Trustees of the Recreation Fund could not grant the required assistance; and resolutions were therefore passed to the effect that, unless a larger number of subscribers were obtained, or subscriptions raised in some other way, the Library must cease to exist and the books be sold. The Rev. Canon Butcher and Dr. Macgowan, however, took a more hopeful view of the matter, and believed this long-established institution to be capable of complete resuscitation and enhanced utility. The residents generally are to be canvassed in that hope.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Temperance Society on Thursday was one of peculiar interest, and the programme, except in one instance, was well chosen. The French Glee Club, under the leadership of M. Remusat, lent unusual attraction to it by giving three of their favourite pieces, and were at the close awarded a very cordial vote of thanks. An able and suitable address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, in which he took opportunity to advert to the noble and self-sacrificing act of their worthy and respected chairman and president, Mr. Blethen, in saving a man from drowning at the Old Dock a few days ago.

We learn that the proposal to found a Lodge of Good Templars in Shanghai, has been met with such lukewarmness by the chiefs of the local Temperance Society, that only four signatures are as yet attached to the petition, and at least ten petitioners being required by the rules of the Order, the proposal remains in abeyance.

We hear on good authority that arrangements have been made for placing the infant children of the late Mr. Rowland, of the Royal Italian Circus, in the charge of H. B. M.'s Consul, pending reference to their relatives in England. It was thought inexpedient that such young children should be left without responsible guardianship or a settled home; and Signor Chiarini very properly taking the same view, he readily consented to the transfer. He has also considerably undertaken that the children shall cease to appear further as performers.

A Chinese bumboatman was drowned about 12 o'clock on Wednesday by falling from the gangway of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*. His boat it appears was not the one which regularly supplied the ship, but he had been on board offering his wares for sale, and was leaving the ship, when from some unexplained cause he fell into the water, and never rose again. The man's mother came to the U. S. Consulate shortly afterwards and claimed redress, alleging that blame attached to some one on the ship. Her statement was taken by Dr. Yates and Mr. Bradford, and the matter will

be enquired into. The poor woman also represented in piteous tones that the death of her son had deprived his parents as well as his own wife and children of their support.

The S. S. N. steamer *Hupeh* arrived late from Ningpo on Monday, having been detained by running on the Blockhouse spit about 2 a.m. the same morning. The mishap we understand was occasioned by the difficulty of determining the position when running on a dark night between the light-ship and the Woosung light, with only the Kintoan beacon abeam to steer by, while the tidal current influences the course of the vessel, and the lead forms but an uncertain guide. It has been suggested that a light where the Blockhouse buoy is placed, would be an improvement on the present arrangement in running up to Woosung. The *Hupeh* held the spit for some six hours, till the tide rose, when she backed off and proceeded. While on the shoal, a movement of the vessel caused her rudder to strike the ground, and the wheel flying round with the jerk, hit a Chinaman who was in charge of it. The man's arm was also caught in the rotating wheel and broken in four places. The doctor of the M. M. str. *Sindh* was fortunately on board as a passenger, and attended to the man's injuries. The force of the jerk, we are informed, snapped the rods uniting the rudder quadrant to the rudder, on the passenger deck, and the steamer had afterwards to be steered from the cargo deck. The Customs' steamer *Kuahsing* brought up the passengers to Woosung, whence they reached Shanghai in the launch of the Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Joseph Dodds*, the captain of which readily and courteously acceded to a request for its use preferred by Mr. O. B. Bradford, one of their number. The *Hupeh* got up the same evening.

A serious case of wounding with a knife happened late on Friday night the 7th inst., the sufferer being Sergeant Bird, of the English Municipal Police, and the assailant a man named Hanssen, formerly a member of the same force, but now serving on board the U. S. gunvessel *Monocacy*. Notice had been given that Hanssen and others of the crew were absent without leave on the night named, and Sergeant Bird and P. C. Jensen were looking out for them, having a warrant for their apprehension. They traced Hanssen and another man to several places, and at length Bird endeavoured to apprehend the prisoner, Jensen having left him to go for a French constable, as they could not execute the warrant on the French side. They had a tussle together, and both fell, when Bird felt a numbing sensation in his left wrist and arm, and saw blood flowing in a stream from his wrist. Hanssen got up and ran away again, and Bird, wrapping a handkerchief round his wrist, got into a jinricksha, and hastened to the Central Police Station, where he had no sooner arrived than he fainted from loss of blood. Dr. Henderson and Dr. Johnston were sent for, and it was found that Bird's wrist was so deeply cut across the inner side, that the main artery was severed, and there had been great probability of his bleeding to death. The artery was, however,

successfully taken up, and the wound dressed, but it is doubtful if the hand will ever again be serviceable. The prisoner was ultimately captured, and next morning taken before O. B. Bradford, Esq., at the U.S. Consulate-General. He was remanded until the wounded man is able to appear against him.

It is stated that on his last visit to Ningpo, the Futai, or provincial governor, of Chekiang, ordered an inspection of the Chinhai forts, and expressed great anxiety to have them put in a thoroughly efficient state of repair. Bomb proof chambers and other means for strengthening them were also suggested, but the means were not forthcoming for the work, which seems likely therefore to stop short at cleaning and clearing up the existing fortifications. It must be satisfactory to the Imperial Government, with the prospect of a war on its seaboard, to have the assurance of the same high functionary that, as he states in the *Peking Gazette* we publish to-day he was well satisfied, on his late tour of military inspection, with the efficiency of the troops in the good old Chinese formulas of land and water drill. But the surprising thing is, that we should find the Chinese reporting on the satisfactoriness of their own system, and at the same time anxiously endeavouring to get their forces on a foreign war footing.

By the river steamers, we learn that preparations were being proceeded with at CHINKIANG for the embarkation of troops for Formosa. From 10,000 to 20,000 Chinese troops are reported to have reached Tsingkiang-pu, above Yangchow, on their way via the Grand Canal to Chinkiang, where it is expected part of them will embark on board the transports now lying there, and proceed to Formosa. A correspondent writes:—I am credibly informed that fully 20,000 men from Li Hung Chang's Camp at Pao-ting-fu and its neighbourhood, are on their way here, and that they will shortly be sent South. There are four Chinese steam-gunboats and the s.s. *Aden* here, waiting their arrival. The renowned Admiral of the Yangtze, P'eng Yü-lin, is here now, and on dit he is also bound Formosa-wards. I have just heard, however, that he has left for Peking.

We hear that the Chinese authorities at Foochow have accorded permission to the Great Northern Telegraph Co., under certain restrictions, to erect a landline between Foochow and Amoy, a distance of about 130 miles. We have not heard details of the concession, but we believe the Formosan affair has urged the Chinese to the step, and that though the line is to be mainly for commercial purposes, special facilities for official business are to be given.

The str. *Haining* reports that rumours were still rife at TIENTSIN that "a rising against Foreigners was intended to take place on the 8th or the 15th."

A court-martial has been held on board H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, at NAGASAKI, to try the sailmaker of H. M. S. *Thistle*, for being absent from his ship without leave, and also for refusing to work under the orders of the boatswain. For the double offence he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour at Hongkong.

Editorial Selections.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

If the Government of France, having placed such heavy dues on goods imported into French ports that smuggling was the order of the day, were to establish a blockade of Dover harbour, on the plea that that port was in some measure privy to those smuggling operations, and in sight of the garrison of the castle to overhaul and levy dues on French vessels entering or leaving the harbour, we should have an exact analogue of what is being done in the immediate neighbourhood of Hongkong. With somewhat misplaced cautiousness, Mr. Pyke took up the time of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce with doubts as to the authority under which the cruisers were acting, as if it practically made any difference whether the Hoppo at Canton, or any other Chinese official, was the immediate offending party, or as if the Chamber of Commerce were to constitute itself judge of what taxes could legally be collected by the various officers of the Chinese Government. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the case is simply this, that the Chinese Government, by one or other of its officers, makes use of a British port and British waters to collect taxes on vessels engaged in trade with the colony. It may be a matter of curiosity to know into what particular channel these taxes go, and to the statistician it may become a matter of interest to learn the precise effects of the levy of particular dues; but so far as Hongkong and British interests are at stake, it is simply sufficient to prove that an organised system of blockade is in force, and that without submitting to be overhauled and to pay duties to some one unknown, Chinese traders cannot be permitted to enter or leave the harbour of Hongkong. Mr. Pyke, on pressure, does not deny these facts, and anything beyond is irrelevant to the point at issue. During the blockade of the Southern Ports of the United States, it may be remembered that ports like Nassau rose into prominence, through the accident that their situation rendered them suitable stations for vessels seeking to break the blockade. It was not attempted to be held that, therefore, United States cruisers had the right to interfere with vessels entering or leaving. Vessels attempting to break the blockade rendered themselves liable to capture, but the capture had to be made in American waters, and this, though it was notorious that the greater part of the trade of Nassau at the time was really concerned with the running of the blockade. Accident of situation again places Hongkong in close proximity to China; the fact of the British Government having declared it a free port renders it advantageous to native as well as foreign shipping. We know that the Chinese revenue system is so arranged that there is not a harbour or stream

so petty as not to have its squeeze station, where dues are paid to some individual collecting with the sanction of Government. We know that this is the system which renders the extension of our trade with the Chinese so difficult, because each of these petty toll-gatherers works independently of his neighbour, so that the unfortunate vessel which has to run the gauntlet of a few of them, finds herself and her cargo fleeced out of all available profit. So far as this system is applied to native craft navigating the coast of China, we have no concern. We may point out the folly of it, we may grumble at its repressive effect on trade, but neither our treaties with China, nor general wrongs, give us at present a standpoint to demand its reform. Of late years, however, the Chinese Government has not been content with this simple though oppressive mode of raising a revenue. Many of the native craft proceeding to these ports made Hongkong harbour a place of call. There they were exempt from taxation, and could anchor in safety. Some officer connected with the Chinese Government saw here an admirable opening for taxation. "These ships are carrying goods into our markets, and evading their port dues," was the cry got up. It seemed to have been forgotten on all sides that the native craft were simply doing what native craft have done in all ages in China—carried their goods to a port and paid as much as the local collector was able to get out of them. The mode of getting the additional squeeze out of them was worthy of the Chinese Government. Had it taken steps to collect its dues in its own harbours, when the cargoes were being shipped or discharged, Hongkong would have had little to say. But such a system would have needed the reform of the old method of collection, and it was not to be thought of. One or two gunboats were accordingly sent to cruise about the entrances to Hongkong harbour, and to overhaul native craft entering or leaving, but first this was done in a clandestine manner. Many times we heard of craft being stopped by mandarin junks and compelled to pay what was represented as a tax to the Hoppo at Canton. Some complaints were made in a feeble manner, and the Viceroy of the province, not yet knowing how far he would be allowed to go, stigmatised those craft as pirates, and promised that such a thing would not occur again. The trusting colonial authorities seem to have been lulled to sleep by these assurances, but the interference went on as before, and steamboats commanded by Europeans commenced to make their appearance. Instead of sending a gunboat outside and warning off the intruders, whom they had the authority of the Viceroy to class as pirates, the Government did nothing; and the Chamber of Commerce, which might have been supposed capable of foreseeing the result, seemed to have gone asleep. We ourselves years ago pointed out the inevi-

table result of such a condition of affairs. What was then hesitatingly done, and even denominated as piracy, by the Chinese Government, is now boldly upheld as a right. Even more than this. Not content with establishing a blockade outside, the temerity of the officials has gone so far that it is represented that they have established tax offices in the colony itself. Yet all the while the Colonial Government stands weakly by and takes no steps to remedy the evil. Either it is ignorant of these things, or knowing them to exist, is callous of their presence. In every way the British Government in Hongkong has become reduced to little more than a name.

YUEN-MING-YUEN.

MEMORIALS, such as that of Wu-t'ang, Viceroy of Szechuen, with respect to the timber to be procured for the repair of the Summer Palace at Yuen-ming-yuen, show how little reality there is in the superficial displays of progress on behalf of the Chinese Government. The high officers of State in attendance at the Palace can, in the year 1874, with the whole world open to them, think of no better means than an oppressive precedent of 1825 to procure wood for the repairs of the buildings destroyed by the French and English, and call on the provinces of the Hu, the Kwang, and Szechuen, each to provide 3,000 pieces of timber of large size for the work. Now, all residents in China know the extent to which the country has been denuded of timber by the short-sighted policy of Government and people alike, and all who have gone below the surface and studied more intimately the condition of the empire, know that the scarcity has been alarmingly increased within the last twenty years. In the year 1825, Wu-t'ang informed us of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the timber required. "Years were spent in dragging the timber over mountains and valleys, for which purpose it was necessary to construct roads at a great expenditure of labour. Much of the timber was injured in the course of transport, and had to be replaced; and years elapsed before the supply called for was ready for shipment." Now in 1825 the ports of China had not been opened to the commerce of the world. In those days, besides, there were here and there forests which were capable of supplying the wood required. In 1874, foreign timber of larger size, and far superior quality to that so wastefully collected fifty years ago, can be had at a moment's notice at most of the treaty ports. Even if it were necessary to send an order abroad for some of the sizes required, Rangoon, Singapore, Australia, or the South Sea Islands would land the requisite material at Tientsin in fewer months than it took years in the former case to transport the timber from the secluded forests of China, and at a cost which, irrespective of the disturbance

of the resources of the provinces, would be infinitesimal in proportion. It is in matters like this that the want of any real progress is to be marked. The arsenals were looked upon as a matter of necessity, in order to throw off foreign interference, and as a foreign mentor was always present, what was looked upon as progress amongst the Chinese made its appearance. It is when we turn to what they are doing on their own account, that we notice the utter inability of the Government. Though every man connected with it knew that in the construction of gunboats, foreign timber of far superior quality was being supplied, at prices with which the native and inferior woods could not compete, the induction probably did not occur to a single individual that it was likely, when a large quantity of similar wood was required in the future, that similar measures might be effective. It was more consonant with the sluggish mind of the Chinese Minister to go back to precedent, and as the consequences were nought to him, the expense and inconvenience to which the provinces were to be put were matters which probably never entered into his head. In fact, it is in this as in everything else, take away the direct stimulus afforded by the presence or influence of a foreigner, and the Chinese mind at once returns to its previous state of lethargy.

THE REGULATION OF JINRICKSHAWS.

ALTHOUGH infinitely less a nuisance in themselves than the native Chinese wheelbarrows, the jinrickshaws of the Settlements are becoming very troublesome both to foot passengers and the drivers of vehicles. We do not wish to protest against the jinrickshaw itself, which has supplied a want long felt in Shanghai, nor do we wish to limit to any inconvenient extent the number of licences to be granted. Indeed, in the latter point the Councils will best be guided by circumstances. So long as stands are not inconveniently crowded, and rickshaw conductors are not forced to tout in the streets for employment, the issue of licenses may fairly go on, as the absence of unemployed vehicles may be assumed as a proof that public requirements are not altogether met. The regulations with regard to the vehicles were, however, not sufficiently well drawn up, nor are they put in practice in a proper manner. We believe the Municipal Council is now in receipt of a considerable income from these vehicles, yet we do not notice much attempt at regulating their eccentric ways. First of all, we think more attention ought to be paid to the vehicles themselves. Many of them are notoriously unfit to ply for hire. Wheels come off, axles break, and upsets occur, often to the serious peril of the passenger. No attention whatever seems to be paid to these really important matters.

It might fairly be expected that before a license is issued, the vehicle should be examined to see that it is reasonably fit for service. Again, some attention should be paid to its cleanliness, and the Council should have power to impound all vehicles contravening those conditions. Another and more serious annoyance is the increasing width of these vehicles. A rickshaw with wheels three feet apart can be readily managed by its conductor, and besides takes up but little room. One whose wheels exceed four feet apart becomes a most helpless and lumbering vehicle. Chinese like to be carried cheaply, and will crowd three on a seat if they can find room, and hence Chinese-made rickshaws are daily becoming higher and more unwieldy. Now in the interests of the remainder of the public, we must protest against this tendency. Our streets are too narrow to allow of increased width in the construction of these vehicles. Two of them now almost block a thoroughfare, and as no one can account for the erratic movements of a Chinese conductor, accidents are becoming of frequent occurrence. Were the Council to fix a maximum gauge of, say, 3ft. 10in. or 3ft. 11in., two passengers could still be accommodated, and much of the annoyance caused by the wide, lumbering, weak-axled, vehicles now coming into use, would be avoided. It is evident that something must be done, and the sooner it is done the less trouble there will be in bringing it into practise. The requirements necessary are, mainly,—To make proper regulations for the traffic in rickshaws, and see that they are attended to; to see that all rickshaws shall be really fit for their work before licences are granted; to examine them, that they shall be reasonably clean and tidy; and lastly, to insist that they shall not exceed a certain gauge of wheel. A small staff specially devoted to the supervision of rickshaws would of course be necessary, but we believe the income derived is more than sufficient to pay all necessary expenses.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

The annual meeting of the Presbytery of Shantung in connection with the Presbyterian Church, has been held at Chefoo. The services, extending over more than a week, have been of more than usual interest to both the foreign and native members of the Presbytery. The reports from the various churches were on the whole very satisfactory. During the past year two hundred and twenty-two members have been admitted to the church; of this number one hundred and twenty-three were adults, nearly one-half of them women—making a total membership of about five hundred. Ten years ago there were less than a score of members. The Christians have contributed liberally to the support of the Gospel. Many of them have adopted the principle of giving the one-tenth of all their income to benevolent objects—others give a still greater proportion.

A large number of the Christians have recently met severe persecution. In several instances they were attacked by the mob, and obliged in winter time to flee in the night to the mountains and other hiding places, to escape the fury of their enemies. Some were beaten, others had their property stolen or destroyed; for months all were kept in constant fear by the threats of their adversaries to go in the night to murder them and burn their houses. Notwithstanding these trials, all without exception have held firmly to their profession of Christianity.

Much of the time of Presbytery was occupied in hearing sermons and trial exercises of men who are candidates for the ministry. Also in examining the students of the Theological Class on the studies of the past year. The examinations in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Church Government, Pastoral Theology, Church History and portions of the Scriptures, were on the whole very creditable, and showed that the men had faithfully improved their opportunities. The terms of study are of three months, each followed by the same length of time spent in preaching and itinerating. One man, the first convert in connection with the Chefoo church, was licensed to preach the gospel. Another man, of much promise, was ordained to the work of the ministry. It is expected that the latter will within a few months be settled as pastor over a church in the interior.

On the 6th instant, the Synod of China met in the Presbyterian church at Chefoo, and was opened with a sermon in Chinese by the moderator, the Rev. C. W. Mateer, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," John 18; 31. The Rev. Dr. Martin, of Peking, was elected moderator for the ensuing year. There are in all 31 members in Synod, 16 of them native. Much delay in conducting business is caused by the necessity of having to translate in several languages and dialects. A large majority understand the mandarin; and it is hoped that the members from Canton and other ports may in time find it practicable to study mandarin, so that all the business may be conducted in that dialect. There are in addition to the members of Synod, a large number from various parts of China, as delegates from other churches.

August 10th, 1874.

PEKING.

The Japanese Minister was expected to arrive at Peking on the 29th ult.—One of the escort men of the British Legation, named Quarry, met with a fatal accident on the night of the 28th ult. He had been attempting to shoot foxes in the Legation grounds, and fired at a black cat, taking it for one. Finding that he had only wounded the animal, it is thought he incautiously struck at it with the butt of his gun, when the second barrel went off and the contents lodged in his heart. The reports of the gun were heard about 10.30, but no attention was paid to them, and the body of the unfortunate man was only discovered at 5.30 next morning, lying near the mound.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent writes on 5th August that "there seems no doubt the trade between Corea and China has been resumed as formerly, though it is doubtful how long it will last. The policy of the present Government of Corea is likely to lead, also, to a friendly intercourse with the Roman Catholic Missionaries, who are very sanguine about it.—The thermometer marks a temperature here at present of 65 min. and 80 max. Fahr."—Messrs. Bush Bros' report, as to trade, that a very good business has been done during the past month, and manufactures have been freely taken off on arrival, partly on speculation for the

next Korean Mart, to be held about the end of September. Stocks are small, and good chops of Drills, Grey Shirtings, White Shirtings, and T-Cloths are in request.

AMOY—THE FORMOSA AFFAIR.

The special correspondent of the *China Mail* writes from Amoy on the 1st August:—"I hear from a reliable source that the Japanese will not evacuate the island except on receipt of an indemnity for the expenses of their expedition. On the other hand, the Chinese laugh at the demand, and have sent an ultimatum to the Japanese to leave within 100 days from the 21st June. The Japanese have cut a road from Liangkiau in a direct line to the eastern coast, and have occupied the coast this side (west) to the north of the new road. Such being the case, a war is almost inevitable, and China is making every preparation for such a contingency. They have contracted, it is said, to have a cable laid from Taiwanfoo to Amoy at a cost of \$800,000. Whether this amount is correct or not it is impossible to say. The Chinese are concentrating their troops in Formosa, and every town in the island is to be strongly garrisoned. At Taiwanfoo alone, they have about 10,000 soldiers. Some 7,000 or 8,000 of Li Hung Chang's disciplined troops are coming down; 5,000 or 6,000 from Canton, and about the same number from Chang Chow-foo. The last mentioned force will be despatched to Takow in a few days. Large guns have been bought and Amoy is to be strongly fortified. A Japanese transport is now in port undergoing some repairs to her machinery. Some of the Japanese officers have been inspecting the dock minutely. Amoy cannot be too strongly fortified, as it will be a very convenient place to either power in case of war." The writer then discusses the position, and concludes that Japan "deserves a good licking" and that she will get it. He gives a report that "a Japanese man-of-war was wrecked while surveying the eastern coast of Formosa, but whether she is totally lost or partially damaged, is not known."

FOOCHOW.

The Foochow *Herald* believes that the Provincial Authorities have succeeded in negotiating a loan with one of the local Banks. Customs' duty bonds will, it understands, be given as security.—Preparations for war with Japan continue with unabated vigour. Large orders for fire-arms and munitions of war are being executed, and the Provincial Militia have been called out.—A Taiping rebel chief who has been prowling about the country since the capture of Nanking in 1864, was taken near Amoy, and brought to this place for trial (?). He refused to perform the *ko-tow* before the Viceroy, and was summarily condemned and executed, about five days ago, by the humane process of slicing to pieces, a punishment which the unhappy man is said to have borne with remarkable fortitude. The *Herald* comments severely on the infliction of such frightful torture for political offences.—H. M. S. *Kestrel* was to leave Foochow on the 10th.—The Market Report of the 7th, states that in the early part of the week Tea settlements shewed a decided falling off, but at the close business had again been resumed on about the former scale. Freights are unchanged. The *Forward Ho* and *Montgomeryshire* (s.s.) left for London on the 4th inst., and the *Egeria* (s.s.) on the 5th. The *Historian* (s.s.) and *Undine* are loading for London, and the *Leucadia* and *Eliza Shaw* are expected. For Australia, the following vessels are on the berth, viz:—*Mary Ann Holman*, *James Wilson*, and *Aarhus*; and the following are expected, viz:—*Anet*, *Maid of Judah*,

and *Countess of Errol*. The comparative export of Tea to 6th August has been:—

	To London.	To Cont.	To Port	To South	Total.
		neat.	Said.	Africa.	lbs.
1874....	28,807,382	45,200	418,960	352,963	29,624,505
1873....	20,653,422	467,500	....	....	21,150,922

CANTON.

From what we have heard, we were inclined to think that the few mandarins and the small number of soldiers stationed in Fatsan, must have been recently very busy, if they would do their duty. It has been reported that lately burglaries have very frequently occurred there, and that the undermentioned instances were two of those which greatly attracted the attention of the local functionaries. The first case occurred in a shop called "Sam Hing" at *Sam-yin-see* (the designation of a well known Bazaar). The burglars, in this instance, effected an entrance by breaking open the doors of the shop. As soon as this was done, the usual alarm for help under such emergencies was given by the neighboring inhabitants, and the soldiers immediately came to their assistance; but the robbers fearlessly turned round and fought with them, wounded two of them, and then fled. The second instance happened in a coppersmith's shop in Tai Shan Street, in which about half a dozen of the shopmen were wounded by the thieves; and two of them were so severely injured that they have since died. It is said that in making the above cited attacks, the assailants had not been able to make a very good haul, what they had plundered was not worth more than one hundred taels of silver. The Nam Hoi Magistrate has again memorialized the high powers of this province to give strict orders to the Military officers for the apprehension of the infamous outlaw, named "Fok Ying." The party alluded to is said to have clandestinely kept a gambling house for females, and carried on the business of coining what the Chinese term "broken cash," for the last twenty years, in the west suburb of this City.—*China Mail*.

HONGKONG.

The Legislative Council met on the 1st instant, when the new Merchant Shipping Ordinance was read a first time. The Hon. R. Rowett asked whether any temporary regulations could be framed to prevent such dangers as those attendant on the driving of steam launches by unqualified engineers. H. E. the Governor said he would consult with the Attorney-General, to see if anything could be done. A supplementary estimate for \$32,000 for 1873, was then read.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 3rd instant. The first matter considered was a telegram received from the Boubay Chamber of Commerce, asking for the co-operation of the Hongkong Chamber in protesting against the proposed revision of the mail contract. It was decided to take no action until the arrival of details. A long discussion followed, on the proposed memorial to the Government regarding the Customs blockade. It was resolved to adopt the principle of the memorial, subject to revision by the Committee. The *China Mail* gives the following abstract of the memorial:—It sets forth the injuries inflicted on the trade of Hongkong by the blockade under the authority of the Hoppo, by which enormous and illegal profits accrue to him and his subordinates; that the Hoppo has issued most illegal regulations as to junks frequenting this harbour, which force vessels to obtain clearances and pay duties at Canton—a step which has almost put a stop to the trade with the smaller ports; that, in addition to the Customs dues, Lekin and Salt tax are also collected in an equally illegal manner; and that the effect of the steps taken in a recent case of viola-

tion of British jurisdiction, was to impress the Chinese with a belief that the Home Government acted under fear of the Chinese authorities. The memorial further sets forth that the junks, &c., employed to carry out these arrangements, are under the protection of a steam gunboat, the *Peng-chao-hai*, and that Europeans are employed in that and other gunboats to carry out the views of the Chinese. The *Kum Hop Sing* junk case is then detailed, and the action of H. M.'s Consul at Canton somewhat severely criticised. The appointment of the Commission to enquire into such matters is noted, and the suppression of the report, to which certain correspondence is attached, strongly commented on, and the memorial winds up by asking Her Majesty's Government to interfere.—In the suit *Kresser and others v. Jardine and others*, arising out of the affairs of the late firm of Dent & Co., judgment has been given in favour of the defendants, with costs.—Punkahs have been introduced into the Hongkong Magistracy Court.—Mr. W. Lemann has resigned his seat as a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. Hoppius has been elected to the vacancy.—The Canton steamboat Company, which recently bought the Yangtze steamer *Hanyang* for Tls. 18,000, have taken Messrs. Vogel Hagedorn's Wharf.—The bronze medal of the Humane Society has been awarded to Mr. B. W. Nazer, late of the *H. K. Times*, in recognition of his brave attempt to save Mr. G. Otley from drowning on 4th August last.—The *Daily Press* has the following regarding the Peruvian Legation:—

"A change has taken place in the Peruvian Legation to China. The Special Mission sent out in 1872 by the Government of Peru to make Treaties with China and Japan, has terminated with the negotiation of the Treaty of Yedo on 21st August, 1873, and the Treaty of Tientsin on 26th June last. Thus Captain Garcia's mission has ended; and having sent the Chinese Treaty by one of the attachés, Mr. Benavides, as special courier, via San Francisco, he himself and the naval attaché, Lieut. Freyre, left Hongkong for Peru, by way of Europe, on Saturday the 1st instant. As, however, the ratifications of both Treaties have yet to be exchanged, the Peruvian Government, it seems, has deemed it necessary to keep for the present a permanent Legation in the East, and the First Secretary, Mr. J. F. Elmore, L.L.D., remains here accredited as *chargé d'affaires* of Peru in China and Japan. Dr. Elmore having been, as we understand, for ten years in the diplomatic service of his country, both abroad and in the Foreign Department as Under-Secretary of State, and knowing, as he does intimately, all the details of the negotiations in Japan and China, we think his appointment as the first permanent representative of Peru in the two empires has been judiciously made by his Government. We hear Mr. Elmore will stay in Hongkong for about one month, and then after visiting some of the Southern ports of China, he will return for a few days to Shanghai, and then proceed to Yedo, where he will establish for the present the Peruvian Legation, the Treaty with Japan being, although not ratified, in force from the day of its signature, according to one of its provisions."—The same paper remarks the arrival in England from Hongkong of Major-General Whitfield, after a service of 40½ years in the West Indies and 4 years 10 months in China, or over 45 years altogether.—The *Daily Press* states that Prospero Beltram, late a seaman on board the *Satsuma*, who was concerned in the extraordinary case of mutiny which some time ago attracted attention, has been re-arrested.—The *Mail* publishes a contradiction of the story of the capture of the *Yingpo*, with a quantity of powder, by the Japanese. The publication of the rumour caused great excitement amongst the Chinese of the Coast ports.

MACAO.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* says a Mandarin steam-junk had arrived at Macao with a mandarin Peng-ic, who had come as the Viceroy of Canton's special envoy to convey the honorific medals which the Chinese Government offered to H. E. Viscount S. Januario and two other Portuguese officials, on the occasion of the abolition of the coolie trade. In presenting the medals, Peng-ic made an appropriate speech, to which the Viscount responded, thanking the Chinese Government for its attention, and expressing the gratification he felt that in executing the commands of the King of Portugal, his conduct had been agreeable to the Chinese Government. The medals are of gold, about two inches long, and bear an inscription surrounded by two rows of garnets, having on the top a small pearl; on the obverse is an oval jade stone of about an inch long, inscribed with the Chinese letter 獎 (chiang) praise.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* of the 7th reports that the Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* left Nagasaki on the 4th, for Formosa, with provisions for the use of the army there.—The *Iron Duke* and the gunboats *Midge*, *Ringdove*, and *Mosquito*, left on the 6th for Vladivostok.—The *John Mackean* left on the 4th for Tientsin with cargo of 112 tons coal, 1,286 bales tea, 31 bales red seaweed, and 13 bags of camphor wood.—Nagasaki was visited with a shock of earthquake, lasting about 10 seconds, on the 2nd.—One of the seamen of the U.S. man-of-war flagship *Hartford* having struck a sergeant with a belaying pin on the head, the leave of the men has been stopped until the offender is forthcoming.—The U.S. *Hartford*, Admiral Pennock, arrived on the 31st July; a few hours later the *Iron Duke*, and on the following day the *Midge* arrived also—all from Kobe. The Japanese man-of-war *Kasuga-kan* arrived on the same day; the U.S.S. *Asheclot* from Amoy, and French iron-clad *Montcalm* from Hiogo on the 5th.—A race took place on the 4th between the U.S.S. *Saco* and *Lackawanna's* gigs, and was won by the latter.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Daily Herald* states that a Japanese plenipotentiary has arrived in Paris to negotiate a commercial treaty. He has been received by Marshal MacMahon.—Mr. Okubo, Minister of Interior, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and was to leave in the course of a few days, embarking in a man-of-war.—Amongst the passengers per *Colima* were Gen. Van Buren and C. O. Shepard, Esq., the present and late U. S. Consuls at Yokohama. The *Colima* made the fastest passage on record between San Francisco and Yokohama, having steamed the distance in 17 days 12 hours.—The P. & O. S. S. *Madras*, having been purchased by the Japanese Government, was turned over to them on the 4th inst., and next morning hoisted the flag of her new nationality.—An enquiry took place on the 30th ult., into the conduct of the native police in illegally arresting and detaining Mr. James Davison. The matter was referred to H. M.'s Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs for their decision, and they ordered a public enquiry, the result of which was that the Inspector of Police, Odangeri, who gave orders for the illegal detention of Mr. Davison at the police station, has been summarily dismissed from the police force.—The *Herald* says that the Foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government having failed to come to a proper understanding with reference to the circulation of foreigners in the interior, the Government have resolved to instruct their representatives abroad to

lay their reasons for the impracticable attitude they have assumed before the respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs in those countries where they have an accredited Envoy. "This continued contumacy on the part of the Government is fast alienating its best friends, and foreign Governments will, as a consequence, take far less interest in the welfare of Japan than had been their wont while they had greater hopes of the reason, ability, and sagacity of the rulers of the country."—While the Japanese Government seems to be doing its best to alienate the sympathy of foreign nations, some of its more intellectual subjects are striving to spread western ideas with greater vigour than ever. As an instance, the *Japan Gazette* mentions that the former Prince of Awa, Hachis'ka, after a sojourn of four years in England, where he has been studying, has provided a considerable sum of money towards the expenses of some of his countrymen who accompanied him, and whose education he is anxious should be properly completed. Even during his absence, he has been supporting both schools and hospitals in his old dominions, appropriating to each of them annually the sum of 5000 dollars.—Reports of heavy rain and storms still continue to reach Tokei. At Okitama, it is stated that, on the 7th of last month, "thunder fell in seven places," and two persons were killed.—Towards the end of last year, evidence was taken before Mr. Hannen and Mr. Tamano, in the cases of the various claims made against several of the old Han by British subjects. Some of these cases were decided at the time, and others were referred to the arbitration of M. Berthem, the French Minister. That gentleman has now given his decisions, which have been published in the *Tokei Journal*. The complaints he decided upon were those of Messrs. Scott, against the Tonami Han; Kirby against the Iwasaki Han; Cabeldu against the Tonami Han; Pitman against the Hiromaye Han. In the cases of Scott & Co. and Kirby & Co., the arbitrator does not consider the Japanese Government as legally responsible for the execution of the contract signed by Nakayama Hara, Tona-ka and Akabane; but thinks it is morally obliged, on account of the compromise between it and the owners of the *Rising Sun*, to indemnify Kirby and Scott in the same proportion. In Cabeldu's case, his decision is that the Japanese Government is not responsible for the loss sustained by the complainant, and the same decision was given in Pitman's case.—There seems at last a fair prospect of an arrangement being arrived at, by which the Foreign Settlement here will be lit with gas.—The Government has, it is said, offered the escort man Woods, who was illegally assaulted and imprisoned, the sum of \$500.

SINGAPORE.

His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke has not yet returned from Penang, though his visit to that Settlement is, we understand, now drawing to a close. During his somewhat protracted stay, we learn that he has been busy with the affairs of Laroot and Perak, where his intervention is certainly not looked upon by the native chiefs as a meddlesome interference, but on the contrary, is regarded as most desirable for the peace and prosperity of those states. Public opinion in this Colony is strongly with the line of action Sir Andrew Clarke has adopted, and it was generally understood here that the treaty recently concluded with Perak had received the sanction and approval of the Foreign Office. Three men met their death in Pagoda-street recently in a most distressing manner. The water in the well at the rear of a Chinese shop had become foul, but the occupants still used it for washing purposes. Yesterday evening, one of the inmates of the house went to the well to bathe, and either voluntarily entered or fell into the well, where he was almost instantly

suffocated by the foul gas. There was only about four or five feet of water in the well, and another Chinaman, secured by a rope passed under his armpits, went down to bring up the body, but in a moment he, too, succumbed to the gas, and, slipping out of the rope, was also lost in the water. A police peon present then volunteered to go down into the well to endeavour to rescue the lost Chinaman, but was also almost instantaneously overpowered, and sank helpless in the water. It being dark, torches were made use of in endeavouring to discover the bodies and fish them up, but, as might have been expected, the torches were at once extinguished by the gas. All efforts to get the men out proved abortive, until the well was emptied by means of buckets, a very slow process, that precluded all possibility of resuscitating them.—*Straits Times*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

July 10th.—(1) A Decree ordering the arrest of a civil and a military officer in Tibet, who are accused by the Imperial resident of having conspired together to appropriate to themselves Tls. 5,000 of government money. They are pronounced as stripped of their rank, and are to be sent as prisoners to the Governor-General of Szech'wan for trial, accompanied by the witnesses and all documents relating to the case.

(2) Tso Tsung-t'ang, Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh, memorializes, stating that in January last he received a letter from Chung K'ien-kin, 鍾謙鈞, an official who has retired from the public service after holding office as Comptroller of the Salt Revenue in the Two Kwang, to the effect that, having sufficient means of subsistence in some poor lands which he owns, he is desirous of devoting the sum of Taels 40,000, being the amount received by him as pay during his official career, to works of charity. He appropriates one-half to the relief of the distressed poor of the province of Chihli, and the remainder he sends for distribution among the destitute population of Suh-chow (the region recovered from the Mahomedan insurgents in Kansuh at the close of last year). With this communication there was received the sum of Taels 20,724 in *Siang-p'ing* weight, equal to Tls. 20,000 at Government weight. The Governor-General observes that since the recapture of Suh-chow the population has been in extreme distress, whilst their sufferings from want have been greatly exceeded by those experienced in the three districts of Ngan-si-chow, Yü-mén, and Tun-hwang, lying outside the Wall. An expenditure of Taels 30,000 for clothing and food has gone but a small way toward relief. He now proposes to distribute the sum contributed as above stated among the districts in question, in the shape of grants to cultivators, and he goes on to bear testimony to the character of the donor, a fellow-provincial of his own. Although it is specially stipulated by Chung K'ien-kin that his gift is not offered with any view to corresponding reward, the Governor-General feels bound, nevertheless, to bring the facts to his Majesty's notice.

(3) In a postscript memorial, Tso Tsung-t'ang further records the contribution of Taels 6,925 by the officials, high and low, of the civil service in Shensi, in sums varying from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 50, on behalf of the destitute population of Western Kansuh. The greater portion of this sum has been expended in the purchase of 12,180 wadded coats, for distribution, leaving a balance of Tls. 229.6.3.3.8, which has been handed over to the charitable food agency. The allotment of appropriate

rewards by way of encouragement is submitted to his Majesty's decision.

July 11th.—(1) The Governor-General of Fukien and Chêh-kiang reports the arrival of 12 shipwrecked Loo-chooans, who have been rescued and brought into port at Foochow. The resident Loo-chooan interpreter having been called upon to take the statements of these men, they allege that they set sail on the 18th April from Napa Fu in a small junk, with a cargo of 55 bags of salt to be conveyed to Pa Ch'ung-shan. On the following day the junk was dismasted in a gale, and drifted before the wind, until, on the 3rd May, they were fallen in with and rescued by a fishing-junk off Ting-hai, on the coast of Fukien. Hereupon the Governor-General observes that from the date of arrival of these distressed barbarians, whose condition is highly to be commiserated, they are by regulation entitled to receive each an allowance of one *shêng* of rice and six *cash* in money for the purchase of salt and vegetables, per diem, beside which, on the day of departure for their own country, provisions for a month are to be issued to them, beside a commutation in money for certain gifts. Their vessel being found to be in a seaworthy condition, they are to be sent back in her to Loochoo, and two natives of Fukien, skilled in local pilotage, are to be assigned to them for the purpose of directing their course.

(2) The same high official denounces the civil and military functionaries of Mahiang Ting, in the prefecture of Ts'ian-chow, for their failure to apprehend the perpetrators of a robbery committed at a pawnshop at Kin-mên (Quemoy.) In the middle of April last, a band of robbers attacked and pillaged the pawnshop in question, wounding two of the assistants; and notwithstanding the gravity of the case, the civil and military officials concerned have failed for upwards of a month since the occurrence, both to make a single arrest and to recover any of the stolen property. They have been deprived of their buttons, and held bound to take steps within two months' time, by offers of reward and the employment of informers, to find means to arrest the whole of the perpetrators of this crime, and to recover the stolen property. If they fail in this, they will be further stringently denounced to the Throne.

July 12th.—The Governor of Nganhwei memorializes with reference to the request lately presented to the Throne by the Censor Têng K'ing-lin, who requested that as rebellion is now at an end throughout the empire, the old system of trial in cases of brigandage or robbery may be reverted to. This having been referred by rescript to the Board for consideration, report has been made to the effect that it is not expedient to reimpose the operation of the old constitutional system too precipitately, lest practical difficulties be entailed by so doing, and suggesting that the provincial governments be called upon to report concerning the circumstances prevailing within their respective jurisdictions. Upon this the Governor reports that elements of disorder are still rife in the northern section of this province, owing to the fact of its having been a principal focus of the Nien-fei rebellion, whilst in the southern division great numbers of emigrants from other parts have found homes, whose dispositions are as yet still in an unsettled state. Beside this, disbanded braves, sent back to their native places, figure largely in the population. Owing to this condition of affairs, military posts have been dotted over the country for the preservation of order, and to these precautions the moral effect of summary executions in all cases of brigandage, and of disturbances on the part of disbanded braves, has been added. The Governor considers it still desirable to continue the practice of this system, which has the advantage, moreover, of preventing the jails from becoming overcrowded, whereby evils

of another sort may readily be created. Rescript—Let the Board of Punishments take note.

July 13th.—The Governor of Honan memorializes stating that whereas the country in the neighbourhood of Honan Fu is of a hilly nature and liable to suffer from drought, repeated instances of divine intervention have been manifested in recent years, on prayers being offered by the officials and notables at the Temple of the Dragon God, in the shape of downfalls of rain or snow, according to the season. Furthermore, in the district of Têng-fêng, on the northern side of the Sung Shan, there is a pool called the Lake of the Nine Dragons, where a temple to the Dragon God exists, which was founded in the reign K'ai-yüan of the T'ang dynasty (about the middle of the 8th century); and on prayers being offered by supplicants from far or near refreshing showers have been at once vouchsafed. Last winter, when the health of the provincial capital was suffering from want of snow, the Governor sent for some water from the lake, which, on being brought to an altar prepared for the purpose, and on the supplication being offered, produced immediately the desired result. Basing his application on the law which gives sanction to requests of the kind, when manifestations of divine protection to the people in warding off calamities or distress have been shown, the Governor consequently solicits a mark of Imperial recognition for the two localities referred to. Rescript: Let the Board of Ceremonies deliberate and report to Us upon this.

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with memorials on the appointment of minor officials in Hunan and Honan.

July 14th.—The Governor-General of Hu-kwang and the Governor of Hupeh jointly memorialize reporting the results of the collection of revenue from trading licenses and *likin* during the past three years, and applying for rewards for the officials concerned. They premise by stating that owing to the drain upon the revenues of Hupeh caused by the rebellion, the former Governor, Hu Lin-yih, obtained his Majesty's sanction in 1855 to the institution of a licensing system for traders, and in the course of the same year the Board of Revenue transmitted a copy of the regulations introduced in Kiangsu for the *li-kin* tax, with instructions to put them experimentally in force. In 1857 a general Board for the control of trading licenses and *likin* tax (i.e., for the taxation of trade *in situ* and *in transitu*) was organized at the provincial capital, under the direction of the chief administrative officers of Government. Since then there have been seven successive reports to the Throne, submitting the names of different officials for approbation. It has now to be stated that the receipts during the past triennial period have been as follows:

	In silver-Taels.	Strings of Cash.
From April 1871 to April 1872.....	521,542.	1,903,900.
From April 1872 to April 1873.....	560,887.	1,914,200.
From April 1873 to April 1874.....	560,115.	1,733,393.

The total revenue, as above stated, for the three years amounts to an aggregate of Taels 5,112,229 (five million one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-nine), taking silver and cash together at current rates of exchange. What has not been remitted either to Peking or to other provinces as auxiliary supplies, and contributed for the relief of distress in Chihli, for the works at the Imperial tombs and the pay of the naval forces on the Yangtze, has been handed over to the Military Board of the province, to meet the demands accruing there. A separate return of expenditure is made by the department in question. Since commands were received in 1868 to abolish some of the *likin* barriers, therevenue has suffered an immediate diminution, whilst at the same

time the outgoings have been increased. Of late years, moreover, the quantity of foreign merchandize passing the *likin* barriers from the outports under exemption from the tax is daily on the increase, and the receipts have further fallen off in consequence. Notwithstanding this, the demands upon the province for funds to supply Peking and other provinces, the military garrisons by land and water in the province itself, which have been retained after disbanded the remainder of the irregular forces, etc., etc., are requirements which must absolutely be met, and which the *likin* alone furnishes the means of complying with. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to call upon the officials employed to use the most active efforts, and with a view of encouraging them in the discharge of this duty, as well as of rewarding past services, the authorities ask for marks of Imperial approbation for the persons set forth in a list which they submit.—The Memorial and list of names are referred by Rescript to the Board for due consideration.

July 15.—The Court Circular announces that his Majesty will to-morrow proceed to Yüan-ming-yüan, and after inspecting the works, offer incense at the shrine of Lü Tau. After dining in the Shwang Ho cabinet, his Majesty will return to Peking by the morning's route.

(1 and 2) Decrees conferring the offices held by Ts'ung-shih, as President of the Board of Punishments and Captain-General of the bordered white Mongolian Banner, on two other high functionaries, during his absence from Peking on a special mission.

(3) The Governor of Chekiang reports the completion of his tour of military inspection. Since the despatch of his last memorial he has proceeded from the provincial capital by way of Yen-chow, K'ü-chow, &c., to Wên-chow, where he embarked on board a steamship which conveyed him to Tai-chow, Ting-hai, and Ningpo. From the last named place he proceeded by boat along the inland waters to Shao-hing, reaching Hang-chow Fu again on the 11th June. He was well satisfied with the skill in musketry firing, the shield exercise, use of scaling-ladders, and the practice with spears, which was exhibited by the land forces, as well as with the exhibitions of horse and foot archery, matchlock and gungal practice, &c. As regards the display of naval drill on the coast, great dexterity was shown by the troops in the act of diving, climbing masts, and discharging firearms. The targets used were all of the regulation size and make, not larger than the prescribed pattern, nor placed unduly close to the marksmen. Rewards have been bestowed on the deserving, and those who are disqualified by age or unfitness from rendering efficient service, have been either compelled to leave the service or required to improve their efficiency within a given time. Measures are called for with reference to the repair of the war-junks, which are exposed to continual deterioration.

(4) A memorial from the Censors superintending the southern division of Peking, observing with reference to the case of robbery of an ingot of silver which was reported some months ago, that four months have elapsed without any arrest having been effected, and urging that the police officer responsible be subjected to a further penalty.

July 16th.—(1) The Governor of Shansi reports the suicide of a petty official, in consequence of certain gambling transactions, and submits for deprivation of rank the names of his fellow-gamblers. Having heard rumours that gambling was going on in the provincial capital among certain officials, he had given orders for proceedings to be taken against the delinquents, when a further report was brought to him that on a certain evening some three or four civilian functionaries of low degree had met together, when one of their number, named Lui Chung-ho, had

produced dice, and the party thereupon began to throw for stakes. On making up the reckoning next morning, it was found that Lui Chung-ho had lost 30,000 cash; but another of the party, missing a lump of sycee which he was certain Lui Chung-ho had appropriated, demanded it from him. Being taunted by a third member of the party with his attempt at dishonesty, Lui Chung-ho lost his temper, and a personal encounter ensued, which was put an end to by the interference of others present; but the result of the affair was that on the following day Lui Chung-ho took a dose of opium, from the effects of which he died. The Governor submits the names of those who participated in the gambling transaction, and by Rescript they are stripped of their rank and ordered to be brought to trial.

(2) The military Governor of Uliastai, Ch'ang-shun, reports the execution of two Kalka Mongols, who had been ringleaders of a band of brigands, of whom 16 in all have been captured and executed.

July 17th.—(1) A Decree. :et each of the chair-bearers in attendance upon Us yesterday receive of Our bounty a gratuity of one Tael's weight of silver, to be issued from the treasury of the Household. (Note. This imperial largesse is probably to recompense for the exposure of the suite to a tremendous rainstorm during the visit made to Yüan-ming Yüan on the 15th inst.)

(2) The Governor of Hunan memorializes requesting a mark of imperial approbation for the District Magistrate of Ning-hiang, who has set a shining example to all his brother-officials by remitting the whole of the rice commutation levy of his district for last year, to the amount of Taels 14,726, plus Taels 925 for the supplementary expenses due, within the prescribed period. This is so unusual a display of activity and punctuality as to call for special commendation. Rescript: Let the Magistrate Shu Sin-t'ien be hand-d over to the Board, for proposition of reward on a distinguished scale.

July 18th.—(1) A Decree temporarily stripping of their rank, but continuing in office, two Colonels of the Manchu garrison at Chinkiang, named Yen-K'ang and Shan-lien, who have been denounced by the Commander-in-chief for causing an outbreak among the soldiery by their delay in the issue of the rice-allowance. The mutineers are at the same time to be apprehended and severely punished.

(2 and 3). Memorials from Tso Tsung-tang, Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh, on sundry military appointments.

July 19th.—(1) A Rescript. Let Hai-ying 海瑛 be appointed to the post of Manchu Brigadier General at Chinkiang. (2 and 3). Rescripts prescribing the course to be pursued at impending religious ceremonies.

(4). A Memorial from the Governor of Kiangsu, forwarding a petition on the part of certain notables of Tai-ts'ang for the introduction of the name of Luh She-i, a philosophical writer of the 18th century, a native of that department, among those of the worthies to whom sacrifices are offered in the Confucian temples. They represent that his principal work had place of high distinction allotted to it in the Imperial Catalogue of K'ien-lung's reign, and that the distinction they apply for on behalf of his memory will be gratefully received by the inhabitants of his birthplace. Rescript: Let the Board of Ceremonies consider and Report to Us.

(5). A Postscript Memorial from the same quarter forwards an application made by Ying Pao-she, the Judicial and acting Financial Commissioner of Kiangsu, for a mark of Imperial distinction for a lately deceased secondary wife of his late father, at the time of whose death she was aged twenty-two years. Since that period she devoted herself with firm determination to an inconsolable widowhood, dying

at length at the age of 40 in the course of the present year. As both wives and concubines are admitted by regulation to participate in the honours accorded for voluntary continuance in a state of widowhood, it is requested that in the present instance a memorial tablet may be granted on behalf of the deceased lady. Rescript granting the application.

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with administrative details,

July 20.—(1) A Memorial from Shên Yü-ying, acting Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, with reference to the appointment of properly qualified officials to the frontier-prefectures of K'ai-hwa and Yung-ch'ang. The last named is a post of special importance from the fact of its lying on the frontier of Burmah, with a region occupied by native tribes under its control, whilst K'ai-hwa Fu is similarly situated with reference to Cochin China.

(2 and 3). Postscript Memorials from the same quarter relating to official appointments.

July 21st.—(1) The Governor of Nganhwei memorializes, on the application of certain denizens of the Ho-fei district, placing on record the fact that their deceased father, Lue Hwai-kang by name, had bequeathed a certain area of land to be held in trust on behalf of his descendants for ever, with a special proviso against its alienation under any circumstances.

(2). In a Postscript Memorial the same Governor reports that he has received a communication from Li Hung-chang (as a native of the Ho-fei District in Nganhwei) giving cover to an application on the part of Brigadier General Chow Shêng-chwan, in tenor as follows:— The applicant, being a native of Ho-fei, has been employed since 1853 in military service, as a leader of braves against the rebels, a large proportion of his force consisting of men of his own kith and kin. Those who lost their lives in the field have been commemorated by Imperial acts of grace, but they have left behind them a numerous progeny of orphans, whose destitute condition calls for all possible sympathy. Applicant's mother, who has passed the age of 80, has repeatedly urged that an adequate fund be got together and a common abiding place be provided on their behalf. In compliance with these wishes, applicant and his relatives have erected, close to the ancestral hall of the family, a building to be used as a place of family resort, to which they have added a free school for the instruction of all the younger members. Besides this, 60 odd dwelling places have been provided, comprising an orphanage and an office for the performance of vaccination. For the maintenance of these establishments 4000 mow of land have been set apart, and a sum of money amounting to 40,000 strings of cash has been placed at interest. The income accruing from both these sources will be about 5000 piculs of grain by way of rental, and 5000 strings of cash as interest on the fund. The whole property is to be held in trust by the descendants of the applicant, aided by competent persons among their kinsfolk, and the alienation of any portion of it to other purposes is forbidden in perpetuity. It is requested that these arrangements be officially recorded, and plans and detailed statements are appended to the memorial.—Rescript: Let the proper Board take note hereof.

July 22nd.—(1) Yu Ling-chên, President of the Court of Representation, memorializes soliciting an alteration in the rules for local examinations in the province of Kirin (Manchuria), with a view to greater strictness and efficiency.

(2) The military Governor of Shêng-king (Manchuria) and his colleagues memorialize reporting the quinquennial literary examination which has been held in conformity with the regulations at Shêng-king (Moukden), for the scions of the Imperial family residing there. The number of com-

petitors was 34, who were examined in translations from Manchu into Chinese, and who passed an inspection in horsemanship and archery, as provided in the ancient regulations. Twenty-one of the competitors were classed in four degrees of merit; and their names are reported for registry in the Imperial Clan Court.

Official Paper.

DESPATCHES in re FORMOSA.

A despatch addressed by the Chinese Imperial Commissioner Shen, to Saigo, the Commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces.

The territory inhabited by the savages has been under Chinese dominion for over 200 years, and the people, ignorant and stupid though they be, are nature's children, and therefore the Government cannot bear to impose upon them all at once a rigid system of laws, but rather seeks to humanise and educate them by degrees, so that from being utter barbarians they may be brought within the pale of civilization, and in due time become ordinary citizens, with an external appearance of decorum and with humanity and affection in their hearts. As regards the crime of murder, however, the laws are explicit; that cannot be passed over, although they are savages, but then it is for China to inflict the punishment. It is not right that other nations should be put to the trouble and expense of bringing troops for that purpose. When it was reported that your country was suddenly landing soldiers at Lang Chiao, a place not open to trade, everybody in Formosa was surprised, not knowing what offence they had committed that could have given occasion to such a disregard of treaty rights. The several treaty Powers were no less surprised at the news, and it was only on reading your despatch to the Viceroy of Fukiên that we learned that the cause was because the Mutan savage tribe had murdered some distressed Loochewans.

Now, not to mention that the Loochewans, though not a very strong nation, are quite able to complain for themselves, if your country must, out of compassion, take up the cause of their neighbours, what was to prevent your Government from first representing the matter to the Tsungli Yamen, for consultation. If China had in that case screened the savages, and refused redress, or if she had requested your assistance, you would have had something to say, but you did not even wait the few days that would have been required, though the matter was one of years' standing. It must be apparent to you who is right and who is wrong in the matter. But even now, when the Mutan savages have been punished, you continue your raid against the Kaosze-ling (?) and other innocent tribes, and how does this agree with the statement in your letter that your only object was to punish the chief perpetrators of the crime.

The Assistant Commissioner Pan, when passing through Shanghai, had an interview with your country's Ambassador, and obtained from him a promise that the troops would be withdrawn. This was not mere empty words, and yet you have established a camp in the Mutan territory, and it is rumoured that you intend to attack the Peinan tribe—a tribe which differs widely from the former, in that they saved your countrymen while the Mutauns murdered them—and yet you would turn their merit into a ground of complaint.

In your letter to the Viceroy, you state, indeed, that these Peinan savages plundered some of your countrymen, but this assertion is without proof; and it is not likely that people barely rescued from the water would have much to plunder. Besides, where on earth would people be found who would first plunder, and then feed and support their victims for several months for nothing? A bare statement

is no sufficient proof; and, moreover, there is your own Government's letter of thanks, in which there is not a word about the plundering. You also conferred a reward on Ch'en An-sheng, who is the Chief of the Peinan tribe; and the man whom you then rewarded is now deemed worthy of punishment. I cannot think this is your country's principle of government.

It is also said that your nation in its anxiety to display its military prowess fears not heaven and regards not man, but it will be no great display to send able troops long drilled on approved methods against ignorant savages. Though you may always be victorious, some will fall on both sides; and however regardless of the savages you may be, have you no sympathy for your own people? If again your object is not to punish, as some argue it is not, from your continued aggression against other tribes, then not to mention that you will not dare to part with a foot or an inch of Chinese soil, even foreign nations who trade with us will not submit to see you acquire this advantage.

In a few days we shall have the southerly monsoon, which renders the landing of provisions and necessaries difficult; and as we have made with you a lasting treaty of peace and friendship, I am concerned for your condition, and therefore speak out my mind. A fool may sometimes make a wise suggestion. Begging your attentive consideration to my remarks,

I have the honor, &c.

Public Meetings.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A meeting of subscribers to this old established institution was convened for Monday, to receive a report from the Committee appointed on the 13th April to confer with the Trustees of the Recreation Fund as to the possibility of obtaining aid from that Fund. Those present were Mr. Consul Medhurst, in the chair; Rev. Canon Butcher, Dr. Macgowan, Messrs. H. Cordier, M. O. FitzGerald, A. J. How, J. Maclellan, and Thorburn, all members of the Committee; only one subscriber, Mr. Eames, attended the meeting.

Mr. How read the minutes of the Annual Meeting, and without further preface,

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the special committee, as follows:—

Report of the Committee of the Shanghai Library, presented to the Special Meeting of Subscribers, on 10th August, 1874.

The Committee, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Subscribers, held on the thirteenth of April last, placed themselves in communication with the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, with the view of obtaining from them such assistance as might be necessary to carry on the Library until the end of the year. The Trustees in reply stated that they were unable to give any aid to the Library.

Subsequently the Committee addressed the Committee of the Shanghai Club, in the hope that that body might be able to make an offer to purchase the Library, but it does not appear that they are in a position to do so; and the subscribers are now called together to consider what course should be adopted.

CHARLES HENRY BUTCHER,
Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman observed that they were met to consider what course should be adopted under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed. He would be glad to hear any suggestions from gentlemen present.

Mr. EAMES said he did not usually infest public meetings, but thought he would attend this one, as it was exceptional. He would like to ask what were the extraordinary circumstances alluded to by the Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN said they arose from the great lack of public support. During the past two months, the Committee had gone over matters in connection with the Library, and found it was not possible to pay their way beyond a certain date. They then discussed the expediency of appealing to the subscribers

and the public for increased support, and a number of resolutions were proposed, culminating in the report now presented, which would show how they now stood. Mr. How would say what the financial aspect of the subject was.

Mr. How said that Tls. 700 were required to meet the expenses of the Library between the present date and the end of the year; or an increase of 70 new subscribers per annum, over those now on the books.

Mr. EAMES remarked that one of two things must be done,—either the management of the Library must be placed in better hands, or (he was understood to say) the institution be allowed to drop. The books were in a very bad state, and some volumes of certain sets were missing. He did not wish to find fault with the librarian, for he believed he was too busy in other ways to attend to the Library. It was unfortunate that a library had been started at the Club, because in Shanghai two libraries were not required—they could not be supported. It would, he thought, be well to try to make some arrangement with the Club.

Mr. MACLELLAN said that much fewer books were now missing than was at one time supposed.

Mr. How, in reference to that subject, said his experience had been similar to that of Mr. Eames.

Mr. EAMES asked how they were to get out of such a difficulty?

Mr. How replied that unless help was speedily forthcoming, the books must be sold.

Mr. EAMES said he for one did not want to see the Library go down like that. With regard to the continued supply of new books, he was told that it had been simply left to a bookseller in London to choose what books he thought proper, and he would certainly be above the average of human nature, if he did not send works out here that were difficult to sell at home. They could do better than that, by having catalogues sent out, and marking the volumes they wished to receive.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Eames that the meeting was not called to discuss that question. Their particular object was to decide what was to be done to sustain the Library in such an emergency. He was sure Mr. Eames would excuse his recalling him to the business of the meeting.

The Rev. Canon BUTCHER said they had listened to the melancholy speech of Mr. Eames; but he (the speaker) had had an impression lately that circumstances were somewhat mending. They had been informed that the income of the Library had fallen from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 700. That statement alarmed the Committee very much, and showed them there was cause to begin to set their house in order. The Club, it was also said, were going to introduce a library which was to become a circulating library, but he might tell them that was not likely to be carried into effect, at least not for some considerable time. That impression having gone abroad, the former subscribers to this Library were coming back again. It would be a wrong step, he thought, to sell the books, for they would not obtain anything like their value; and he ventured to prophesy, that in six weeks after they had been sold, the subscribers would wish they had them back again. With those views, he would propose—

That this meeting learns with regret, that owing to a decline in public support, the subscriptions are unequal to the current expenditure. It therefore recommends that a circular be forwarded to each resident in Shanghai, explaining that the institution will have to be closed unless a more numerous body of subscribers be forthcoming.

The CHAIRMAN wished it to be understood that the circular would include a statement of the pecuniary position of the Library.

Mr. THORBURN seconded the resolution, and it was carried *nem. diss.*

Mr. EAMES moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That in the event of the number of subscribers being too small to enable the institution to be carried on in an efficient manner, the Committee be, and are hereby, authorized to close the Library, and to dispose of the property in such way as may seem to them most desirable, subject to a confirmatory resolution at a meeting to be held on Monday the 7th September next.

Mr. FITZGERALD seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN would suggest that after the circular had been distributed, the Committee should send round a list to all residents, inviting them to subscribe towards the object in view. There were many who would not come forward, unless the Committee took the trouble to invite them to do so. That apparent lukewarmness was not consequent upon unwillingness, but simply because they wanted stirring up and reminding. He mentioned an instance as coming within his own knowledge in which such a plan had been highly successful.

The meeting generally coincided with the Chairman's suggestions, and it was understood they would be carried into effect. The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. EAMES supposed it was meant that unless a sufficient number of subscribers could be obtained by a certain date, the books would be sold.

The CHAIRMAN said the only question in his mind was whether they had the power to sell.

A conversation ensued upon this point, in the course of which it was thought there was a bye-law in existence which gave them power to sell.

Mr. EAMES said he had not seen that bye-law, but, as a matter of common sense, no one could compel them to keep their doors open at a loss, spending perhaps twice as much as they received.

The Rev. Mr. BUTCHER—But we have no right to hoard money.

Mr. How here said there was a bye-law which authorised them to sell, and the resolution had been framed by the Committee to meet that emergency.

Dr. MACGOWAN said, as one of the Committee, he had received a gentle reproof at the hands of Mr. Eames as to the mismanagement of the Library. Some months ago it was in a bad state, but since then they had taken a new departure, and he thought there was a much better arrangement now, which would give the public every satisfaction. The complaint made by Mr. Eames had been made by many other people, and he was glad Mr. Eames was present as the spokesman of the public, for it had given opportunity for alluding to the better state of things. The Committee had devoted themselves with great energy to promoting the interests of the Library; and he (Dr. Macgowan) believed that if their fellow subscribers would join with them in the efforts they were making to keep the institution in existence, the result would be that its popularity would be restored and its utility enhanced. They therefore appealed to those who had stood by them so long, to come back and help to preserve this ancient institution, the fall of which would be a disgrace to them all as a community. (Applause.)

The customary vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG

Meeting of July 27th, 1874.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), A. T. Carmichael, G. J. W. Cowie, W. Kidner, F. W. Lemarchand, Robt. Mackenzie, S. D. Webb, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

Appropriation.—As the man Varsden, of H.M.S. *Cadmus*, had lost his leg since the accident he met with at the fire on the French Settlement, it was resolved to increase the Council's donation from Tls. 25 to Tls. 50.

Tunsin Property.—Mr. Drummond, the Council's Legal Adviser, attended the meeting by request, to advise about immediate purchase, or a draft of agreement of sale and purchase to take over this property in 1875.

Painting Bridges—Yang-king-pang Creek.—Read letter from the French Council referring the Board to the views already expressed in despatch of 9th, in answer to the enquiry made whether the neighbouring Municipality would as usual bear half share of cost of painting Bridges. The feeling of the Council is to bear the whole cost on this occasion, and with this expression of opinion the letter is referred to the Works' Committee for reply.

Foreshore—Building in front of Custom House.—Read letter from Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co. having reference to rebuilding of the Examiners' room in front of the Custom House. The letter is referred to the Works, Committee.

Reports from Heads of Departments are read.

Reports from the various Committees for the month of July, as under, are published for general information:—

1. Report from Defence Committee.
2. Report from Finance do.
3. Report from Works do.
4. Report from Watch do.

By order of the Council,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 31st, 1874.

REPORT OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1874.

Snider Ball Cartridges, Snider Rifles.—During the month several offers have been made for the Council's stock, but none of them were sufficiently favorable to induce the Committee to recommend a sale.

As this class of arm would be useful in an emergency, the Committee have resolved not to part with them under Tls. 10, for Rifle with accoutrements, and \$20 per 1,000 for ammunition.

Artillery Howitzers.—The Committee recommend that when an opportunity occurs, the large unwieldy Howitzers be disposed of and replaced by Gatling guns, as being much more effective and handy for service, and in the end more economical, as they would not require a stud of ponies or mules to be kept for them.

Revolvers for Artillery.—The Committee recommend an appropriation being made for these in the next Budget. An application has been made by Capt. Dallas that the funds might be voted and the Corps supplied with arms at once, but as so large an amount of the appropriation for Volunteers is already disposed of, the Committee consider the purchase can be delayed until after next Rate-payers' Meeting.

Municipal Challenge Cup.—It has been resolved to alter the conditions on which this cup is to be shot for in future. The conditions have been hitherto that the cup should be won twice before becoming the property of any one competitor; it is now proposed that after the next meeting it should be won twice consecutively, or three times in all, before being finally won.

Prizes won at the last Spring Meeting have been sent to the various winners by the Civil Commandant.

Arms are in good condition.

JOHN G. PURDON,
A. G. WOOD,
Members of Defence Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE, RATE, AND APPEAL COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1874.

Staff—Chang-sang, Linguist.—The Committee recommend renewal of his agreement for another three years.

Native Boat Tax.—The Committee confirm the decision arrived at by the Watch Committee in regard to the petition referred to in their report.

Cost of painting Bridges, Yang-king-pang.—As the French Municipal Council decline to pay their half share, the Committee are in

favor of paying the whole cost on this occasion.

Accounts have been duly audited up to end of May last.

Lease Hongkew Police Station.—Enquiries have been made as to the terms on which the American Episcopal Mission are prepared to renew the lease.

Blacksmith's shop.—The Committee are of opinion a considerable saving in cost of repairs to the Council's Rolling Stock and Fire Engines, might be effected by the Council having a blacksmith's shop of their own, and are now preparing estimates.

Dues on Merchandise for the month of June compare as under with last year:—

1873.....	Tls. 6,286.13
1874.....	„ 8,659.98
Increase.....	Tls. 2,373.85

Local Post Office.—The room over the Local Post Office has been let for the remainder of the Council's lease at Tls. 210 a year.

Assessments on various new buildings have been fixed.

Defaulters have been dealt with as appeared advisable.

Cash state on evening of 31st July was:—

In hands of Compradore.....	Tls. 2,784.18
„ Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	„
Deposit (Trust Fund)	15,000.00
Current account	8,162.06
	23,162.06
	25,946.24

A. T. CARMICHAEL,
F. W. LEMARCHAND,
GEO. J. W. COWIE,

Members of Finance, Rate, & Appeal Committee.

REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS' COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1874.

Hongkew Police Station.—With a view of purchasing the property, your Committee addressed the representative of the owners, but as they are unable at present to entertain any offer, the Committee recommend that the existing lease be renewed for another year, at the end of which time it is thought that the requisite authority to dispose of the property, if it is so determined upon, will have been received.

Nankin Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads.—Endeavours are being made to procure a small piece of Mr. Spencer Compton's property, to admit of the widening of this part of the thoroughfare being completed on the south side.

Nankin Road.—Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. have been written to as to their surrendering a portion of their premises for the widening of the Nankin Road at that point.

New Road from Broadway to the proposed Seward Road. In reply to a further communication from Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co., the Committee have represented to them that the delay in connecting the road with the Seward Road is owing to difficulties in arranging with the native owners in the line of the Seward Road but that as soon as these have been overcome, the road will be completed.

Staff—Overseer of Roads.—The Committee recommend that Mr. Beckhoff's agreement be renewed on expiry, with pay at Tls. 70 a month.

Granite Chip Pavements.—Tenders to lay down these in the Native Quarters of the Settlement have been invited.

Outside Roads.—Jessfield Road.—The Committee regret that they have been unable to arrange with the adjacent landowners for the deflection of the road where the Soochow Creek is encroaching.

Yang-tze-poo Road.—Government Ground Rent.—The complaint by the villagers referred to in the Report for May has been further investigated, and it now transpires that the Tepas' action has been confined to a demand only on the villagers for the Imperial tax on their land surrendered for the making of the road; but it appears from statements made by the Tepas at a Works' meeting which they were invited to attend, that the Chinese authorities have made them responsible for the tax, and have compelled them to pay the amount out of their own pockets. Anticipating constant trouble in the neighbourhood until this money had been refunded, the Committee, assisted in a certain measure by the good offices of the Senior Consul, arranged to allow these men the equivalent (\$20), provided they under-

took to see that the trees along the road were not further injured, nor the villagers annoyed by further applications for a tax for which they were not liable.

This understanding has been communicated to the Consular Body, in order that it may be put on record that the Council's action is not to be taken as in any way admitting the liability of the Municipality for Imperial taxes on outside roads.

Claim by French Gas Company for injury to mains—\$11.25. This outstanding claim, for injury stated to have been caused to the Company's mains at the time of constructing the Szechuen road bridge—has been paid, the Committee not desiring to continue further correspondence about so small a matter. At the same time, they understand with the French Council that in future, when similar work is being done on the Yang-king-pang, notice shall be given by the Council doing the work to the other Council, and each side will take the necessary precautions to protect their property.

Seward Road Extension through Canton Garden.—Lot 59, plan of Hongkew. Mr. D. N. Camajee has claimed heavy compensation for the land taken for this work in 1872. The Committee have declined to entertain the claim, as the owner of the property at the time agreed to surrender the land in question. The Committee have proposed to Mr. Camajee to leave it to arbitration, and have a verbal agreement from him to do so.

Slaughter House.—The Committee have failed to procure any ground at Pah-sien-jao, owing to an unwillingness on the part of the Lazariste Mission to sell any of their property. The Committee are now turning their attention elsewhere.

Iron Pontons.—Estimates and specifications are being prepared with a view to substituting them for wooden ones, as opportunity offers.

Rolling Stock.—10 new carts, recently ordered from England, have been taken into use.

Water Carts.—The Committee have noticed "Bradley's New Hydrostatic Water Cart" very favorably spoken of in the English papers, and generally admitted by home authorities as a great improvement on the old style of water cart; they are cheaper, lighter, and give a greater spread of water.

The London Agents have been requested to ascertain how far the new van can be adapted for ponies and mules in Shanghai.

Bridges, Yang-king-pang.—The neighbouring Municipality having declined to contribute an equal share of expenses on bridges spanning the Yang-king-pang Creek, in consequence of the refusal on the part of this Council to divide equally the wheelbarrow fees collected in each Settlement, the Committee propose to pay on this occasion the whole cost of painting the Bridges, provided the French Council have no objection.

Engineer's Report for July is appended.

JOHN G. PURDON,
ROBT. MACKENZIE,
S. D. WEBB,

Members of Public Works' Committee.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
6th August, 1874.

To the WORKS' COMMITTEE,

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you my monthly report of the proceedings of this department.

Bridges.—A contract has been made for re-flooring Shantung Road Bridge (No. 5), half of the cost of which will be borne by the French Municipality. The various bridges are being painted, tarred and oiled. A contract has been entered into for making a 25 ft. wide bridge to cross the Soochow Creek at the end of the Honan Road, the work to be completed in 6 months.

Buildings.—The Municipal buildings are still undergoing repair. The Local Post Office buildings have been repaired. The wall in front of the Central Police Station has been removed, so as to widen the Honan Road.

Bundings.—The dwarf bunding in front of Heard's wharf, and a small bunding on the Soochow Creek adjoining the Louza Bridge, have been completed. The west bank of the Hongkew Creek, between the Whangpoo River and the Canton Garden, is being bunded. A contract has been made for dwarf bunding the north bank of the Soochow Creek, from the site of the old Wills' Bridge to the site of the new Honan Road bridge, the work to be completed in 5 months.

Cemeteries.—A portion of the new cemetery is being prepared, the cemetery in Pootung being nearly filled.

Drainage.—Drain pipes have been laid in an unnamed road between the Chekiang and Lloyd Roads, leading to the Pekin Road bridge, and in the Yunan Road south of the Foochow Road. Sinks have been made in the Boone Road, near to the Eurasian School.

Firewells.—All the firewells have been examined, and found in good order.

Landing Accommodation.—The pontoons and bridges to the various landing stages are being thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Public Garden.—The lodges, walls, railings, seats, &c., have been repaired.

Roads.—The following Roads have been metalled:—The Pekin Road between the Lower Yuen-ming-yuen and Szechuen Roads. The Nankin Road from the Keangse Road to the Bund; and the Canton Road from the Honan to the Keangse Road. The upper portion of the Pekin Road has been bricked and sanded. Portions of the Keangse and Kiukiang Roads are now being metalled. The boundary wall of Messrs. Birley, Worthington & Co.'s compound next the Nankin Road has been moved back, where the ground was purchased, for the purpose of widening the road.

Curbs and Sidechannels.—Curbs and sidechannels have been laid in the Keangse Road between the Canton and Foochow Roads; in the Nankin Road between the Szechuen Road and the Bund; in the Canton Road from the Honan to the Keangse Road, in the Tientsin Road from the Honan to the Keangse Road; and in the Boone Road opposite to the Eurasian School.

Outside Roads are in good order.

I am, &c.,

E. H. OLIVER,
Engineer.

REPORT OF WATCH COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1874.

Jinrickshas.—A petition from Mr. A. d'Encarnacao for a license has not been granted, as all licenses agreed upon with the French Council to issue for the first year have been taken up.

Wheelbarrow Fees.—A recommendation left by the Watch Committee in office last year, to raise the fee to 500 cash per month has been discussed in Committee meeting, when it was resolved not to make any change at present, as from the diminished number of wheelbarrows now plying, it would appear that the introduction of jinrickshas is driving wheelbarrows off the roads of the Settlement, and any extra burden imposed upon wheelbarrowmen would be in a great measure a hardship.

Amended Bye-Law XXXIV.—Prior to taking any further steps towards establishing a Slaughter House, the Senior Consul has been addressed, inviting the assistance of the Consular Body in obtaining the approval of the Chinese Authorities to amended Bye-Law XXXIV.

Tax on Native Boats.—The subjoined petition from the proprietors of several hongs and shops in the Louza District, against the imposition of the Municipal tax on Native cargo boats coming from the interior, has been received

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1874.

EDWARD B. SOUFER Esq.,
Secretary of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate, transmitting the statement of a petition which he has received from the proprietors of a large number of shops and hongs in the Louzah district. I shall be glad to transmit to the Magistrate your response in the matter. Will you please return the inclosure after you have taken a copy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

MIXED COURT MAGISTRATE to Mr. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul-General,
(30th, 5th Moon. July 13th, 1874.)

The proprietors of 22 shops and hongs in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards of the 35th district (Lauzah, along the border of the Soo-

chow Creek) have petitioned me that business has steadily diminished along the banks of the Soochow Creek, and they have depended mainly upon boats from a distance. In looking for a reason for this loss of business, they say: We find this falling off has resulted because the Municipal Council have been in the habit of taxing these boats, and they on longer stop at our jetties, but go elsewhere to avoid the Municipal Tax. The Municipal Council collect taxes where they spend money for the public. The amount collected for a few times from these boats, before they learn how to evade it, is very small. But by driving them away from our jetties and destroying our business, so as to force us to close, will entail heavy loss in rents to the foreign owners of the property, and a loss to the Municipal Council in house tax, &c. We have been long residents of this Concession, and believe that the taxing of these trading boats is bad economy. Formerly the French Council taxed this class of boats, but the inconvenience from the practice was so great that last year the French Consul-General directed the Council to discontinue it. The interest of the two Concessions is the same. Therefore, we come praying that you will write to the American and English Consuls, and ask them to direct the Municipal Council to discontinue this boat tax, in order that the boats may return and business flourish, and consequently the Municipal tax be increased. I am persuaded that the facts of this petition are true. I have noticed in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards many vacant houses, and many notices of houses to rent, and could not account for it. Now this petition reveals the cause of this depreciation of business. If they do not heed this petition, I fear that the Council, while appearing to increase their revenue, will be losing more in the form of house and lighting rate. Those who have had the management of this business might well consider it. I have written to the British Consul, and now write to Y. E., requesting that you will, in conjunction with the British Consul, request the Municipal Council to consider the necessities of the people. If the tax on boats of the Soochow Creek could be removed, business in that quarter would revive, and the revenue of the Council be increased.

To which the Committee sent the following reply:—

COUNCIL ROOM,

Shanghai, 1st Aug., 1874.

SIR,—The petition from the proprietors of a number of shops and hongs in the Louza District, forwarded in your despatch No. 7,375 of 17th ulto., has received the careful attention of the Watch Committee.

The result of enquiries does not bear out the statements of the petitioners, and the Council regret therefore that they do not see any grounds on which to remove or reduce the tax on native cargo boats visiting Shanghai.

Without entering into the causes to which, in the opinion of the Council, the falling off (if any) in business referred to by the petitioners may be traced, it is clear that it does not arise from the diminished number of boats lying in the Soochow Creek and that neighbourhood. In the month of June last, taxes were collected from 855 boats (nearly two-thirds of the total number that visited Shanghai during the month) and the Council find that, so far from the boats going elsewhere to load or discharge, quite the contrary is the case, for nearly the whole of the boats trading to Shanghai stop in the Soochow Creek, and the number paying taxes is steadily increasing.

These facts in themselves will doubtless be admitted sufficient to justify the decision the Watch Committee have arrived at, but no better argument can perhaps be adduced than reminding the petitioners of the custom prevailing in China of charging boats at any place to which they trade a fee—presumably for the use of the landing stages and for protection to life and property. In Shanghai, the assistance of the police is frequently solicited by and is readily afforded to, the boating population; good landing accommodation and lights are provided, and it is only just that those who derive benefit from them should contribute a reasonable sum towards their maintenance. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep the boating population under police control, and to protect the community from depredations by this class, to which residents have on several occasions been subject, and to which they are

at any time liable; to exercise this supervision necessitates an increase in the staff of police, for whose support the class requiring their immediate vigilance should be called upon to pay.

The Council would now draw the notice of the petitioners to what appears a far more serious obstacle than that under notice. It is said that the Chinese authorities impose taxes on the boats on each visit made to Shanghai; and which are heavier than the Municipal taxes; those called upon to pay them allege that they are ostensibly levied for the use of the jetties, &c., in this Settlement. Enquiries are now being instituted as to the exact nature of the charge, and the authority under which it is claimed; and if it is satisfactorily proved that further exactions are being made as represented, the petitioners might with some reason address their own authorities on the subject—supported as any protest will be by the representations of the Council, that the practice is illegal in itself and detrimental to the interests of the Settlement generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SOUFER,
Secretary.

Encroachments.—A petition has been presented by the owners of several shops in the Native street running parallel with the Broadway from the Hongkew Creek, begging that sundry stalls that they have erected in front of their shops might remain.

The Committee found from the report made by the Inspector of Nuisances that the stalls interfered with the proper sweeping and scavenging of the alley, and the free ingress of a Fire Engine, and for these reasons could not entertain the petitioners' prayer.

Lock Hospital.—A scheme is being drawn up for voluntary visitation. The Committee have reason to feel sanguine that the opening of such an establishment will be appreciated by the class it is intended to benefit.

Health of Police during the month has been most satisfactory.

Correspondence.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—In the Annual Report for 1874 of the Standard Life Assurance Co., I find the Southern Ports of China are thus enumerated:—"Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and Hongkong, also Peking" for which the rates of assurance are the same.

Now the Local Directors of the Company can hardly be responsible for such an error as classing Peking under the heading of Southern Ports, but why they should charge the same rate of premium is an anomaly they will perhaps be kind enough to explain.

Hongkong is in the tropics and has not the reputation of being over-healthy, while Peking is undoubtedly one of the healthiest, if not the healthiest, place in China, and in my opinion enjoys a much finer climate than the British Isles.

Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT IN PEKING.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

Say first, of God above, or man below
What can we reason but from what we know?
Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which refer.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In continuation of the ideas of the native whose letters have appeared in your columns on the Missionary question, will you allow me to quote an extract from the speech of Keshub Chunder Sen, at a public welcome given to him in London a few years ago. It is as follows:—

"There are thousands, and millions, I know, who do not like to see Christ preached to the population of India. Christianity first came

to India in a foreign and repulsive form. Christianity, in its founders, in its earliest traditions, in its earliest labourers, was Oriental and Asiatic, and there is no reason why it should in the present day be presented to the Indian population in any other form. Leave us to ourselves, and let us study the Bible ourselves. . . . Do we not feel that the sweet spirit of Jesus comes as something very natural to the native heart—something with which by the very constitution of our peculiarly Indian mind we are bound to sympathise? In that spirit Christ shall be accepted by India. There may be thousands who deny that, but I for one, so long as I live, shall say that the spirit of Christ India will one day accept. But I cannot say the same thing with regard to the doctrines and dogmas which you have presented to India through your various Churches. There are so many churches into which Christianity has been divided—there are so many different kinds of doctrine, ceremony, and ritual prescribed and followed by different religious denominations who call themselves Christian, that India is really confounded and perplexed, when she is asked to solve the great problem, which is the true one?

He said he had come to England not to learn Christian doctrine, but to see Christian life, and he plainly stated that the cause of Christianity had been much hindered in India by the insincere life of its English professors and lecturers. He brought England to send no more of these nominal Christians with their endless doctrines and dogmas, which they did not carry into actual practice."

The Rev. F. E. Abbot makes, in "The Index" of January, 1870, a new "confession," not of Christianity, but of religion. These are his words:—

"The Central doctrine of Christianity is for me no longer true; its essential spirit and faith are no longer the highest or the best; and with the reality I resign the name. Far be it from me to do this in levity, or mockery, or defiance! Far be it from me to turn my back in scorn on my most hallowed experiences in the past. Once I felt the full power of the Christian faith; now I cleave to a faith diviner still." He describes this faith thus:—"It is Intellect, daring to think, unawed by public opinion. It is Conscience, daring to assert a higher law, in face of a corrupted society and a conforming Church. It is Will, setting at naught the world's tyrannies, and putting into action the private whippers of the still small voice. It is Heart, resting in the universal and changeless law of eternal, transcendent love."

LIBERAL.

Hankow, July 25th, 1874.

CHINESE RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I was much amused at the reasons given by Mr. Ch'ih for not replying to my last letter.

Those reasons might have satisfied his own mind; but I am under the impression that several of your "fair and candid readers" suppose, and still suppose, that Mr. Ch'ih was "shut up," and therefore did not reply.

Be this as it may, I have bidden farewell to Mr. Ch'ih; and no good would result from a renewal of our argumentation; especially since in his latest utterance there is such a remarkable development of western warmth, and western mode of thought. Neither have I anything to do with the views of the Hankow "Liberal," nor of Mr. Sen, nor yet with those of the renegade Mr. Abbott, on the missionary question, or on Christianity in general. I wish to recall your readers' attention to the issue raised by Mr. Ch'ih in his first letter some months ago, a point from which some of your correspondents, and notably the Hankow "Liberal," have wandered very far indeed.

Mr. Ch'ih made a definite promise in the name of the Chinese Government—somewhat a presumptuous act, by-the-by, on the part of this "native," as the Hankow "Liberal" rather irreverently

styles Mr. Ch'ih. A promise he gave that Christian Missionaries might go anywhere and do anything if only they abandon their reliance on Treaty stipulations; a promise which no doubt Mr. Ch'ih would be willing to extend to Merchants, on similar conditions.

Now, as to the value of such promises, and as to the character of Chinese voluntary toleration, we have some information which is not without significance. Thursday last, Aug. 6, was the birthday of the God of Thunder, a day on which in former years the Taoist temples have been crowded with worshippers. This year, quite unexpectedly, proclamations were issued by the chief Magistrates of Ningpo forbidding resort to the temples on that day, and threatening fine and imprisonment against all who disobeyed this order—in the case of women, the punishment was to be visited on their husbands. Now Taoism is purely a native religion, not foreign, like Buddhism, which last has frequently been persecuted in the past. And if this native creed is liable to persecution and repression at the caprice of any thorough-going Confucian local Mandarin, what imaginable guarantee would Christians, professing a so-called foreign creed, have, as to their safety for two days together, were the Government and Magistrates of China set free from all Treaty obligations to be tolerant? It is perfectly true that the profession of one phase in the leading Taoist superstition, Fung-shuy, is styled a capital crime in the Sacred Edict. But in the same chapter, Roman Catholic Christianity also is denounced as a false and pernicious religion.

I do not touch upon the general question as to its being better in the long run for Christianity to stand without the prop of Treaty rights. I merely point out the entire uselessness of Mr. Ch'ih's liberal promises.

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, Aug. 7th, 1874.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

CYPRIANO DO ROZARIO v. H. LANG.

Plaintiff sought to recover \$86.40 from the defendant, proprietor of the *Shanghai Evening Courier*, balance of account stated; and by a second summons he sued the same defendant for the return of certain goods.

Defendant said that in order to save trouble he last night sent back the articles claimed in the second summons, but the plaintiff had returned them to him again, and he now produced them in Court. He complained that he had been much overcharged by the plaintiff, and was now disposed to defend both actions. It would be convenient to take the claim for money first, as it depended upon a statement of accounts between himself and the plaintiff, in which the goods claimed were also concerned.

His HONOUR concurred in this course, and asked what was the value of the articles set down in the statement handed to him? These were a brass and a wooden page galley, a composing stick, sundry brass column rules, and other printing materials.

Defendant, who said he did not admit owing the plaintiff any money, admitted the correctness of the accounts down to the balance struck in March last, which would be a convenient date to commence from. He could have imported the articles sued for at a great deal less cost than the plaintiff had charged him. The 16 column rules, which were charged \$50 for, he could have imported for \$10, and for the eight page headings, for which \$27 were charged, he considered \$10 also a good price. He further objected to the charge, as being excessive, of \$104 for four type upper-cases and three lower-cases, and for these he was willing to pay \$7.

Plaintiff said there was another sum of \$200 due to him from the defendant, and

for payment of this he had given a third person an order on the defendant. He had paid on that order \$186, leaving a small balance of \$14 unpaid.

Defendant said that the balance was paid last night. When he gave up printing the *Courier* at the plaintiff's office, he left in his hands 197½ pounds of Long Primer type, and this it was arranged should be distributed in his new office. There was some difficulty about cases for it, and when that was overcome, it was found that that type had gone into the mass of Mr. Loureiro's type, the plaintiff and Mr. Loureiro being now connected. Afterwards a portion of this type was sent to him, but there was still a deficiency of about 40 pounds. The detention of that quantity was the reason why the articles produced had not been delivered.

His HONOUR said that did not arise in the question of account, and could not now be gone into. It might be raised in the next action or be subject for a cross summons. He would now go into the first action.

The Plaintiff was then sworn, and said—I am a printer, and in March last sold to the defendant 23 brass column rules, and eight or nine type newspaper headings. No agreement was made as to the price to be paid for them. About the middle of June, I sent in my bill, and made the charges now sued for. I sent in another bill for other goods on the 31st July. This bill included the balance due on June 1st. Defendant never objected to the prices. He had paid three sums on account, after the receipt of the first bill, but has paid nothing since the delivery of the second bill. I have seen nothing of a letter the defendant said he had sent to me, objecting to the prices. Chinamen can make the brass rules. I consider a dollar a piece a fair charge for them. I had these rules made by a Chinaman, but I do not know what I paid him for making them. The headings are simply lines of type. There are 9 lines, and I charged defendant \$3 for each line and the brass rule to go under it. I consider \$1½ is a fair price for each type case.

By defendant—I do not remember telling Mr. Bachelor, your foreman, that the brass rules I had made by a Chinaman cost 150 cash each. I did not count 23 of them myself. I do not know the cost, at home, of the type for the headings, nor what it can be imported for.

Defendant, sworn, said—I got the first bill on the 22nd June, but made no objection to the amount charged for the column rules and headings till yesterday, when I did so by a letter giving a general statement of account. The reason why I did not enter into it at first was because I was waiting for the return of my type. I have offered \$10 for the column rules—for 16—and six or seven of the heading rules. I value them at 150 cash each. The weight of type I estimated at 5-lbs., and to be worth 60 cents per lb. here. I knew plaintiff could not sell me type at the same price as at home, and that is why I made a considerable advance in the estimate I put upon the articles. I am willing to pay \$10 for all these. The cases were sent to me, and of course I accepted them. I have had lower-cases made since for 75 cents each, and upper-cases for one dollar, of the same material as the plaintiff's. I bought the Long Primer type and some cases from Mr. Walsh; the cases at \$2 per pair.

DAVID H. BACHELOR, defendant's foreman, said—In December last I came to an arrangement with Mr. Rozario to make the rules in question. I asked him what he paid the Chinaman for them. He said 150 cash each, and I went and told Mr. Lang so. The price of the type is 35 cents per lb. in England or America, and I should think there is about 3 lb. of it.

Plaintiff, in reply to his Honour, said he did not remember what he paid, but that was no matter. If he paid only 50 cash, he could charge \$50 if he liked.

His HONOUR—Yes, if you said when dealing that your charge would be \$50. I think I must take it that you only paid 150 cash for them. There is a wide difference between 150 cash and a dollar. I will give you the option—I will ascertain the value of these things, or I will allow you what the plaintiff offers, viz. \$10 without further trouble.

Plaintiff—Instead of taking any further trouble, I prefer making them a present to Mr. Lang for his use—the rules, headings, and cases altogether. I will not seek to be paid for them at all.

Defendant—If he does that, I will hand him back his galleys and composing stick, and say no more about my type.

His HONOUR, after calculating, said he would then have to strike out of the plaintiff's claim a further sum of \$61½, leaving a balance of \$11 to be paid, for which he gave judgment with costs. The second summons, for the return of the goods, having been amicably settled between the plaintiff and defendant, he considered the defendant should pay the costs of that summons also.

Defendant said he could not object to that; and the articles in Court having been divided as arranged, the hearing terminated.

11th Aug.

GEORGE HARRISON v. R. MANSFIELD.

This was a claim for \$15.85, balance of account for board, purchase of stores, and money lent.

Defendant denied owing plaintiff any money.

Plaintiff described the debt as having been incurred at various periods in 1873. The total debt was made up by \$3.50 for meals, \$12.15 for stores supplied, and \$13.45 money lent. Defendant had paid \$5 and \$8.25, leaving the balance claimed due. He had sent the bill to the defendant several times, and the latter had as often promised payment, though he was at times very abusive. Plaintiff produced his books, which were inspected by the Court.

Defendant said he paid the plaintiff the balance, \$15.85, due to him, in February last. In May he was obliged to go into the hospital, and before going there he burnt all his papers, including the receipt given him by the plaintiff.

His HONOUR, referring to certain entries in plaintiff's book against the defendant, asked what "J. P." meant?

Plaintiff—Jam and pickles, Sir. (Laughter.)

His HONOUR—And "H. E. F.?"

Plaintiff—That stands for house expenses and food. (More laughter.)

Defendant, who was now sworn, repeated his former statement as to paying the money, adding that plaintiff was intoxicated at the time, and that he supposed he must have forgotten to mark it off the book. The bill plaintiff had since sent to him was not the same as the one now produced.

Plaintiff explained that he was obliged to make out another, as the bill he had previously sent to the defendant had become worn by time and was crumpled up by the defendant when in a passion.

The case, which occupied a long time in hearing, was further complicated by the introduction of matters bearing upon it which cannot be published.

His HONOUR ultimately said it was difficult to find out the truth. One of the parties was telling an enormous falsehood, and he had no confidence that he was going to decide the case aright. A right judgment depended upon the truthfulness and honesty of the parties before the Court. In this case, as he had said, either the plaintiff or the defendant was telling a great falsehood as to the payment or not of the \$15.85 in February last. He must put aside their statements where they contradicted each other, and look only at the law of the case. The goods were sold and money lent, and at all events in February, by his own admission, the defendant owed plaintiff \$15.85. He said he had paid it, but the ordinary course of business men was, when they paid money to get a receipt for it. Defendant further said he had a receipt, but that he had burnt it. If he really had burnt it, it was so much the worse for him—he ought not to have done so, and we must put up with the inconvenient consequences of his own act. Plaintiff's books seemed to be kept very well, and the various items were set forth therein. He should therefore give judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, though he did not know whether it was right or wrong as to the facts.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 12th Aug., 1874.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Absent without leave.

SAMUEL GREEN, a quartermaster of the *Bengal*, was brought up on a charge of being absent from his ship without leave, since the 9th instant.

Prisoner acknowledged his offence, and said

he came ashore for a few hours only, but got drunk, and did not return.

P. C. 19, who arrested the prisoner at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, said he was at that time intoxicated.

The chief officer of the *Bengal* informed the magistrate that this was the third time the prisoner had been guilty of similar offences since leaving England, once at Hongkong and twice at Shanghai. The captain had overlooked the offence twice, and now wished the man punished.

Prisoner, whose wages are £4 per month, was ordered to forfeit ten days' pay to the ship.

August 10th, 1874.

Drunkenness.

RICHARD WALL, of the *Leucadia*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, also with resisting P. C. Eddowes (19), and tearing his uniform trousers.

The constable was called to take the prisoner out of the Oriental Tavern, where he was very drunk and abusive, so drunk as to be obliged to be put on a wheelbarrow. He struggled with the constable and tore his trousers, doing damage to the amount of 50 cents. In defence, prisoner said he knew nothing about it, because he was drunk.

His WORSHIP, after a suitable admonition, fined the prisoner \$2, and also ordered him to pay 50 cents for repairing the damage to the constable's trousers.

JAMES DUKE, of the *Lothair*, charged with being drunk and incapable, said he had not been used to liquor for five months, and it had taken effect on him.

Cautioned and discharged.

Assault.

VICTOR HALLER, a tentman employed at Chiarini's Circus, was summoned by Ah-See, a boy in the service of Mr. Bidwell, for assaulting him and cutting his forehead, on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Complainant, who spoke good English, deposed that he and a number of other Chinamen were standing about the door of the Circus, when the defendant came outside and ordered them to go away. He (complainant) was moving off, when defendant struck him on the forehead with a paint brush, and inflicted a wound, which bled a good deal. Complainant, the left side of whose forehead was plastered, produced the clothing he was wearing at the time, which bore extensive blood-stains.

Defendant said he was whitewashing the entrance of the Circus, which was surrounded with Chinamen, some of whom also went inside. Articles had previously been missed, and he was told to drive the Chinamen away. He "scared" a good many of them, but the complainant would not go, and he pushed the brush he was using against his face, not intending to do more than smear it with the whitewash. Complainant had just before looked him in the face, and told him he was only a coolie. Defendant's wages were \$40 per month, and he had to find himself.

His WORSHIP said the fact of the complainant not going away when ordered, did not justify the defendant in using violence towards him. No doubt the complainant was a little insolent, but it was also likely that the defendant was not so forbearing as he now represented himself to have been. He was wrong in using any kind of weapon, and must pay a fine of \$2, with \$1.50 cost of summons.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, August 10th, 1874.

Police.—Before Dr. YATES.

Drunkenness.

JOHN BROWN, an able seaman of the U. S. gunboat *Monocacy*, was found by P. C. Steane (18), drunk and incapable in the public highway, and charged accordingly.

Prisoner was cautioned and discharged.

JAMES WILLIAMS, a marine of the *Monocacy*, was brought up on a charge of being drunk and insensible in a jinricksha, on Sunday night, and discharged with a caution.

Civil.—Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq., Consul-General.

C. Jenke v. Inez Huntley.

Plaintiff sued defendant to recover \$117.29, for goods supplied. Defendant pleaded a set-off of \$56, as being a debt incurred for similar articles by a person formerly living at her house, but who had now left Shanghai. She was willing to pay the balance. Plaintiff's books, on being produced, showed that a portion of this debt was entered as due from a person named Howard.

Judgment for plaintiff, for balance of \$61.29.

August 6th.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" COLLISION CASE.

Assessment of damages.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq., President of the Court; and S. A. VIGUIER, Esq., J. HAAS, Esq., and Captain J. B. BOSWELL, arbitrators. Present, also, the Mixed Court Magistrate, CHEN.

Dr. M. T. YATES, Vice-Consul, interpreted the Chinese evidence.

Mr. EXAMES for the P. M. S. Co.

Mr. COWIE and Mr. COOPER for the junk owners.

LE SUNG KIA was examined, and said—I build junks and repair them. I have done this business for over 40 years. I have seen the junk *Neoh-jee-sheen*. The junk, as she was before the collision, with masts and sails, was worth 8,000 or 9,000 dollars. She is 6 or 7 years old. She was not worth repairing after the collision. I do not know what claim has been put in for the junk. She was worth 8,000 or 9,000 taels. The junk, with masts, sails, &c., was worth over 10,000 taels, but when built, would be worth three more, as the materials are bought here. The usual estimate of the cost of a junk is about 6 taels a picul. The burden of this junk was 2,300 or 2,400 piculs. The mainmast of such a junk could be bought within 300 taels, the foremast about 180 taels. The mizen would be worth 3 or 4 taels. I do not know what the cost of the windlass, cable, and anchor would be. The anchors would be worth about 160 taels. The rudder would be worth 150 taels. The sails I do not know about. They had no windlass in the junk. The sampan would be worth about 60 or 70 taels. The mauthouse was 50 or 60 taels.

To Mr. EXAMES—A friend of mine called on me to look at the junk. I do not know whether he was an owner. I was told that I would be called upon to report upon it. I was told about what was claimed for the junk. All the different parts were not valued to me. The main sum was mentioned to me. I examined the junk carefully. I have never built a junk like this. I have a general idea what it would cost to build a junk of this sort. Junks are very "cold" just now. When trade was good, the junk might have been worth 2,000 taels more. The junk's bones were shaken by the collision. I went to see the junk two days after the collision. I measured the junk. She was over ten chang in length. I found my estimate of the carrying capacity of the junk by estimating the capacity of each compartment. The rice picul has 140 catties to the picul. It was this sort of picul that I calculated in estimating the capacity of the junk. The estimate of 6 taels a picul would cover the whole cost of a junk of this sort, everything included. Some junks will last 3 or 4 years, some 140 years. This junk, if repaired and cared for, would last 40 years.

YANG CHANG LIN, being examined, said—I am the owner of the junk in question. My business is that of a merchant. I have been in business for 14 years. My business all comes to me by junks. The junk, at the moment of collision, was worth 10,000 taels and over. She was a little over 7 years old. I had owned her all this time. I had her repaired every year. She was last repaired in the last week of last year and first of this. Those repairs cost about 700 taels. She had on board beans at the time of the collision—2,050 piculs. The sailors had some on their own account—about 106½ piculs. The market value of the beans at the time of the collision was about Tls. 1.40 a picul. The picul of my estimate has about 140 catties. There was some skin (coarse) paper on board. The value of this was 129 taels. We had some rice on board to the value of 16 taels. Tael 1.40 was

market price per picul for beans on the day of the collision.

To Mr. EAMES—I built the junk. At the place where the junk was built, they have particulars of the cost. The books are in my house in Tientsin. I have nothing to show what the cost was. The Fantai has the certificate of registry; the cost is not put on this certificate. The fact of repairs being made, is not mentioned in the certificate. A new certificate is written out each year. The repairs lately made were made to the seams, and wherever there were any indications of decay. Large spaces were not filled up with chuam. The beans were mine. My beans were of the kind of those produced in Court, but better. The supercargo has the cargo certificate. I have not the Customs' certificate given at the port of departure. The document before me is the account of the hong at Tientsin for the beans. I gave my statement of the cargo, &c., to the Taotai. The account for the bedding of the crew was given in by the supercargo. I do not know anything about the clothing and bedding of the crew, or what became of it. The beans were all washed out into the river. The supercargo took out some. I told him to let them alone, and the rest were washed out. I went on board on the 28th. There was then some beans at the bottom of the junk, but they were worthless. There were many boats picking up beans from the junk. They were gathering them from the surface of the water. The water washed through and through the junk. We sold the beans in the lump. I have no account of sales. The beans were not entered at the Custom House. The supercargo told me what the crew had on board. We saved masts, anchors, sails, ropes, and rudder. They were sold at auction. I have no record of the sale. I do not know anything about an advertisement in the foreign newspapers for the sale of the junk. I do not know who purchased the junk, masts, sails, &c. There is still a man on board the junk. I ordered him to go there, and I shall have to pay him. The junk is not mine now.

To Mr. COWIE—If the cargo had belonged to some one else there would be no other paper than one letter—the one produced. I received 230 taels for the sale of the junk. [Mr. Cowie here handed in an advertisement for the sale of the junk, and an account of sale by Messrs. Meller & Co.]

To Mr. VIGUIER—This kind of bean (such as the specimen) is used to make oil, a better quality is used to make bean-curd. Beans cannot be used for oil after being wet. The sailors took out some beans on the 27th. They took out 531 piculs (large piculs); they did not take out any on the 28th. The planking of the junk was separated in some places a foot wide. Beans will come to the surface by the force of the current. The 531 piculs were wet; they were brought to Shanghai and sold; they brought 30 taels.

TSANG CHE-TSUNG, being duly warned, deposed: I was supercargo of the *Neoh-jee-sheen*. The junk had on board 2,055 piculs beans. The sailors had 106½ piculs. There was some paper on board, 10 baies; there was also some rice. The provisions for the sailors was worth about 27 Tls. We had 21 sailors. Their clothing was spoiled by water; it was worth 25 taels a man. The beans were entirely spoiled. We saved 8 boat loads of spoiled beans; we sold 531 piculs for 12 cents a picul. A sailor's bed is worth about \$11. The garments should be worth \$15. The hat, shoes, and slippers should be worth about \$1. This covers all. We saved our clothes.

To Mr. EAMES—I gave the particulars of the claim to Mr. Cowie. I did not make the mistake between 160 and 106. The sailors did not get their clothes, so of course they were spoiled. The clothes were under the deck, some forward, some aft. The junk was all under water. The junk kept on her course until she came within 10 chang of the shore, where she grounded. We commenced the next day to take out the beans. We worked at this only on the 27th. The owner of the junk sold the beans. He told me what he got for them. I did not advertise the junk for sale. The masts, sails, &c., were sold with the junk.

To Mr. VIGUIER—I have been employed by the crew of the junk for four years.

This completed the testimony on behalf of the junk.

TSAN KWAI DOH, being warned, deposed:

I live here in Shanghai; my business is junk business; I have owned Shanghai junks, three of them. I know Tientsin junks. Shanghai junks are better than Tientsin junks, being made of better wood, and are better finished. A junk of this size—Shanghai made—would cost about 6,000 Tls., including everything. The Tientsin junks are made of inferior wood, and heavier. They are not made with the same care. I think that they should cost less. A junk should have a small repair once in three years, a larger one once in five years. A well-cared-for junk will last long. It may last for 20, 30 or 50 years. Junks are not worth much now. I cannot tell what a Tientsin junk of that age and size would be worth now. A Shanghai junk of the same age and measurement would now go for 3,000 Tls.

To Mr. COOPER—I am "eating myself" now. I sold a junk, and I am using the money. I built the three junks here at Shanghai. I got the materials and built myself. Wood is now very cheap. When I built the first boat, wood was reasonable; the second cost higher, a 1,000 taels more. The materials for Tientsin junks come from Corea. All the finer timber goes up from Shanghai. They use the same kind of timber as we do in Shanghai.

ADAM GORDON CARRIGAN, being duly sworn, deposed—I sent my boat to the Lightship on the 11th of June to take off Mr. Knott. I went on board on the 12th. I returned to Shanghai on the 13th June. I went on board at Woosung. I saw a junk on shore at the upper end of Gough Island, on the western bank. Her head was toward the shore. I think there were 11 or 12 boats around the junk, all made fast to one another. Some of them were very deep in the water. I passed the junk again next day. There were not so many boats around her the next day. There were 4 or 5. I know the river very well. There is no creek or landing place near where the junk was. There was a mast on the junk when I passed.

7th inst.

The evidence in this matter was concluded to-day.

C. P. BLETHEN, being duly sworn, deposed.—I have never built a Chinese junk. I have enquired about them. I have enquired as to the cost of junks. I asked particularly about a junk of 1,600 or 1,700 piculs capacity. I learned that they cost 3,700 to 4,000 Tls. The Ningpo lorchas compare favorably in strength with junks. A good lorcha is better than a junk. I have built a lorcha, for the Customs. She was 1 believe 70 feet long, the beam 18 or 20, depth of hold 8 feet. That was a good strong lorcha. The price was 3,700 Tls. She would carry 11 or 1,200 piculs. I have been in negotiation to build other lorchas. We gave an estimate for four about 3 years ago. They were to carry 3,000 piculs, frames hardwood, and to be serviceable. Our price was 6,500 Tls. each. I have built foreign vessels. A good foreign ship to rate eight or nine years will cost about 2½ Tls. a picul.

To Mr. COWIE—I have never built a junk, I do not know anything about building junks. I think that a junk of the same size would not cost so much as the lorcha. I have repaired junks once or twice.

RICHARD KNOTT—I first visited the junk in question on the 19th of June. She was sheer up on the grass. There were a number of people there. They were rigging a purchase to take out the mainmast. The foremast was alongside. I took some pieces of the wreck away, that before me was taken out by Capt. Barton and me. There were a few loose beans on the bottom. It was low water. I have no knowledge of the value of junks. I took a Chinese boy down with me.

To Mr. COOPER—When a wreck is sold, the sale I should suppose includes all the material at the wreck. The position of the junk on the 19th was different from that when the arbitrators went to the wreck. She had sheered off. The tides had made this change. She was fast up with ropes in the first instance.

ZEPHANIAH BARTON, being duly sworn, deposed—I surveyed a junk on shore near Gough Island on the 21st June. The survey report produced was made by me. I am familiar with Chinese junks. It is part of my business to survey foreign vessels. I have been familiar with foreign vessels for a long time. I know how lorchas are put together. Lor-

chas cannot be compared with foreign vessels. I examined the junk carefully. I could not get below because the junk was full of water. It was a 4-ebb tide. The masts were down excepting the mizen mast. If the junk had been a foreign vessel of the same carrying capacity and in the same relative condition, the results of the collision excepted, she would have been worth about 3,000 taels. I do not think it possible that the bow and stern of the junk could have been under water. I saw no deposit of slime on the midship deck. It is likely that the water had been over this part of the deck.

To Mr. COOPER—I do not know anything of the value of Tientsin junks. I am sure that I do not know whether the junk could have cost 10,000 Tls. I should disagree with the Kow-jow creek builder about the value of this junk.

EDWARD WATSON, being duly sworn, deposed—I go up and down the river in a boat with Mr. Carrigan. I went with him on the 10th June to take the pilot of the *Golden Age* off. We left the boat on the 12th, and returned the same evening. We came up to Shanghai on the morning of the 13th. It was about 9 o'clock when we started from Woosung. I saw a junk ashore about ¾ of a mile above Gough's Island. There were people on board. I could not see what they were doing. There were ten or a dozen boats about her. They were small one-masted boats. I did not see them putting anything in the boats. Some of them seemed pretty deep. There is no landing place near the junk.

CHING-CHUNG-LAN, being sworn, deposed—I am P. M. comprador. Mr. Bowman told me in June to find the owner of a junk with which the *Golden Age* had been in collision. I found the owner, his name was Yun-chun. I saw the owner, who is now in Court. I asked him what the cost was. He said about 10,000 Tls. He said the junk was worth about 4,000 or 5,000 Tls. All junks carrying cargo have two papers, one a manifest, the other a Customs' certificate of the cargo, given at the port of departure.

CHANG-CHENG-LAN, being duly sworn, deposed—I am Mr. Knott's cook. I went with Mr. Knott to the broken junk. There were many countrymen there buying beans. They bought them by the bushel or an equivalent measure. There were but few beans on board. I heard conversation to the effect that all the good beans had been sent to Shanghai. This conversation was among the sailors. They said that everything was to be sold. They did not mention any particular hong to which the beans had gone.

To Mr. COWIE—I do not know of my own knowledge that any of the beans had been brought to Shanghai. The country people could use the beans to fertilize. I do not know how much they paid.

YANG CHANG LIN, the junk owner, called—I do not remember a conversation about the extent of the claim, such as that reported by the P. M. Compradore, and believe that I said that the cost would be about 13,000 Tls. I never said to anybody that the junk was only worth 4,000 or 5,000 Tls. The yellow beans are worth more than the green ones.

This was all the evidence taken, and, after hearing the Counsel engaged, The Court deferred judgment.

SUPREME COURT.

Hongkong, 4th August.

Before the Hon. Chief Justice (Sir JOHN SMALE) and Mr. Justice SNOWDEN.

KRESSER & OTHERS v. JARDINE & OTHERS.

Mr. Justice Snowden now delivered the following judgment of their Lordships in the above case:—

"The plaintiffs in this bill are the Trustees of the firm of Dent & Co., under a deed of assignment made May 18th, 1868. The defendants are Messrs. Jardine & Co., represented by Mr. Whittall, as their managing partner, in Hongkong. The defendants and the firm of Dent & Co. were in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 co-partners, and shareholders with other persons in two companies formed for the purpose of Marine insurance—the Canton and Triton Insurance Companies. The former was conducted at Hongkong by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Mr. Whittall being the general manager; the latter was conducted in Calcutta by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner &

Co., for whom Mr. Whittall was the special agent at Hongkong, to receive and divide the profits divisible amongst the shareholders. These Companies were formed as companies for one year only, so that in fact there were three companies. Each company was wound up at the end of the year; the accounts were taken, a balance struck, and the amount payable to each shareholder in respect of his share of the profits in the partnership for each year ascertained. This having been done, it became the defendants' duty, as managers of the Canton, or as such special agents for the Triton Company, to pay to each shareholder in Hongkong his ascertained share of the profits. The profits and dividends for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 were received by the defendants, who claim to retain a part of the profit due to Dent & Co. before the making of the deed, as having been equitably assigned to them as a security for money advanced, or on the ground that it became a mutual debt within the meaning of Section 125 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 4 of 1865, which they have a right to set off against a debt due to their firm from Dent & Co. The Plaintiffs pray that under the circumstances it may be declared that there was not an equitable assignment of this fund, or that the Defendants may not be allowed to retain it under the Mutual Credit Clause of the Bankruptcy Ordinance No. 5 of 1874, Section 125. It would seem from *Field v. Megan*, Law Report 4 C.P., p. 680, and other cases, that there must be either verbally or in writing a distinct unequivocal engagement that a particular fund shall be made liable for a particular debt, it may possibly be doubted whether, although there was an agreement that these shares should be with other property liable to secure the debt, such an agreement constituted an equitable assignment absolutely pledging the shares to secure this debt. We do not entirely concur in opinion on this point, nor indeed is it necessary to come to a concluded decision upon it. Next comes the question was there between the parties what are described on Section 125 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance as mutual credits or mutual debts. The fact that the debt was in existence as soon as the money reached Mr. Whittall's hand, and that there was not merely a credit in existence between the parties ultimately to become a debt, simplifies the matter, and relieves us from the necessity of referring to recent leading cases on the subject of mutual credits, namely, *Young v. the Bank of Bengal*, Moore, P.C. 750; *Narraowge v. the Chartered Bank of India*, 3 Law Report C.P. 444; or *Astley v. Gurney*, reported in 4 Law Report, C.P. 714. Nor is any question raised in this petition as to when, with reference to the deed of assignment, these monies were received; or when notice of an Act of Bankruptcy reached the defendants. We have only to decide whether these dividends and profits of the Canton and Triton Insurance Companies formed a debt in the hands of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., which they were entitled to set off against the balance of £90,000 due to that firm from Dent & Co., and we are of opinion that they were. We have considered the question of costs carefully, and think that had there been clear proof of an equitable assignment, and an equitable assignment only, it would be hard on the plaintiffs to saddle them with the expenses of this suit, that being the view in accordance with the decision of Sir J. Stuart in *Gurnell v. Gardner*, Jurist p. 220, because they would rely naturally on Mr. Dent's recollection, and he was unable to call to mind anything of the kind. As, however, we find that this was a mutual debt, which they ought to have known, Messrs. Jardine would be entitled to set off against the deficiency on the advance. We have come to the conclusion that the defendants are entitled to their costs in defending this suit."

Miscellaneous.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

The Japan papers generally are discussing the probable results of the situation in Formosa, and at the same time review the causes which led to the occupation of that

island, together with the attitude of the Chinese towards the Japanese Government in relation to it.

The *Japan Mail* says "The settlement of the Formosa question now depends upon the reception given to Yanigawara at Peking. The Japanese Government are willing to evacuate their position in the Island if the Chinese Government will engage to occupy it, and enforce on the savages such discipline as will prevent the recurrence of the outrages which the Expedition was sent to redress. The Japanese Government also require the admission of the Cabinet at Peking that it has hitherto been in the right, and has been justified in sending the Expedition. With this acknowledgment it would be satisfied without the payment of any indemnity or any claim for the expenses incurred. Whether the Chinese Government will give the desired admission must remain a question for some time. But it is far from impossible. The general disposition of the Cabinet will be to avoid war if possible, and however informal may have been the answer given to the Japanese Secretary of Legation by the Tsung-li-yamen on the subject of the jurisdiction of China over the savage tribes, it has never been denied that the tenour of the answer was to deny all responsibility for their acts. The interpretation of the answer, therefore, will hinge on the disposition of the Peking Cabinet, and if this be peaceable, a satisfactory arrangement will follow. We may continue, then, to hope for the best."

The *Japan Gazette* in criticising an article in the *Mail* says:—"It is perfectly true that there has been much said by foreigners in blame of the general acts of the present Government of Japan; and that the real cause of this apparent inimical criticism lies in the determined opposition of the present members of the Government to the desires of the foreigners in Japan; even although the natives are themselves convinced that their yielding would be for the benefit of the empire. The result is that they have weakened the old friendly feeling; and yet, sooner or later, they will be obliged to yield. It is the opinion of some, that foreign Ministers have, in consequence of this antagonism of the Japanese Ministers, stirred the Chinese against the Japanese. This can hardly be so. Every one ought to know that it is the duty of a Minister of a foreign country resident at one Court, to inform the representative of his Sovereign in an adjacent territory of any such proceedings as are going on there with regard to the possessions of that adjacent territory. So the foreign Ministers here naturally represented the doings of the Japanese Government in respect of Formosa, to the representatives of their various countries in China. There is nothing hostile in this; and there certainly is nothing unfriendly in letting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japan know their views of such an enterprise." The same paper also says:—"It is all nonsense to talk of any serious wish of the foreign community to see China attack Japan. Should such a misfortune for both countries happen, as that war should be declared, Japan will see that she has the sympathy, at least, of all foreigners on her soil. But we do not believe in the likelihood of war." The article concludes with an expression of belief in the speedy vacation of the island by the invaders, in unison with recent events:—"In all likelihood we shall see the Japanese troops leave Formosa, directly a guarantee is given by China against further cruelties on the part of the savages; and that arrangement will not only be a satisfactory one to both parties, but it will entitle Japan to the gratitude of the whole world."

Some interesting items as to the position of the two armies in Formosa, are given by Tane Rikugun Shosho, an

officer lately returned to Yedo from the island. He says:—"On the 21st June, the Tautai of the city of Taiwan, with several officers from Amoy, arrived in the Bay of Liankiao, with two ships of war and troops—the Chinese ensign, the yellow dragon, waving in the wind. Next day, the Chinese mission landed, and had an interview with Saigo Totoku, our Commander-in-chief, at the headquarters at Keesan. Conferences also took place on the 25th and 26th. The Chinese Government required that, as the whole island of Formosa is now tranquilized, the Japanese should immediately retire, delivering it up to the Chinese. Saigo replied that he could not move one inch at the command of the Chinese government, but only at that of Japan. The Chinese then offered to pay \$500,000 as indemnity if he would withdraw. But Saigo said he had no power to settle whether the troops should remain or depart. Since then several discussions have taken place. Admiral Akamatsu and Fukushima, Japanese Consul at Amoy, went to consult with Yanagiwara, Japanese Ambassador in China, but nothing could be settled until after an interview with the Chinese Government. Sixty thousand Chinese soldiers are assembled at Taiwan, who affect to despise our small army, and act insolently towards them. But our men feel no fear of them."

A Japanese letter from Formosa thus speaks of the Mission to Saigo:—"When the Mission from China came to the camp at Liankiao, to confer with Saigo Totoku, a company of Chinese soldiers escorted the Commissioner. Their condition was laughable. Under their broad brimmed hats, their hair hung down their backs, their clothes being of white cotton, with wide pantaloons. They were extremely dirty, and their feet, for the most part, bare. Many of them were tall men. Their arms were not uniform—some carrying breech-loaders and some muzzle-loaders of different kinds. While the conference was going on, they took no care to dress their ranks, but chewed sugar-cane and betel-nut, and laughed and talked loudly. The man who seemed to be their commander was very tired. He came to our camp kitchen and stood there stupefied. A sailor gave him some daikon (salted radish) which he ate with a relish, and asked for more. After the conference, dinner was provided for the Chinese troops; who fell upon it like ants, pouncing upon it with greediness. Although they are trained in the English style, they were accompanied by drums and gongs. They looked so contemptible that some of our fellows proposed to go for them and disperse them. If all the Chinese were like these, we should have no fear of them, whatever their number."

A Japanese in China, writes:—"The rumours of the Formosa Expedition affect those Japanese who are established in Shanghai and Amoy. The Chinese take us to be spies, and dislike holding any intercourse with us. Their excitement is similar to ours when the four American ships arrived in the Bay of Uruga in 1853. They have no reliable information, but fancy that 100,000 Japanese troops have invaded Formosa from the south-west, and another 100,000 from the opposite direction; that Saigo has surrounded the whole island with a large fleet of three ironclads and ten steam men-of-war. In some places they say the Japanese are aiming to become the sole rulers of the island, and that next they will seize Corea, after the example of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taico-sama.) It looks as if they supposed that a large army of ours had actually invaded the Empire."

A notification signed by Sanjo Daijin, and dated 27th July, has been issued from Tokio, allowing all merchants to buy or sell guns and ammunition freely; but apprising the Military Department of their operations.

A remarkable memorial has been addressed to the Sa-in on the subject of the Formosa Expedition. It is remarkable in more ways than one—in the exhibition of the high spirit and excellent sense displayed in analysing the whole question, and for the strong patriotic feeling characteristic of the Japanese, the absence of which seems so complete in the Chinese. The publication of this memorial, says the *Mail*, is possibly another hopeful sign, as showing that the Japanese Government feels itself strong enough, not only from general points of view, but on the subject of the expedition itself, to permit of very free criticism upon it.

In another paragraph, the *Mail* comments on the ignorance among educated Japanese on important political subjects. It says:—"As a consequence of the small part taken by the people in the government of this country, the ideas of many of them—and we are not speaking of the lower orders—are of the vaguest nature on points demanding a practical solution. Thus, it is not uncommon to hear them speak of throwing a prodigious force into Formosa, in case of a war with China. Of the practical difficulties of moving fifty thousand men they have not the smallest conception, and even speak of throwing a hundred thousand upon China, in the event of such a necessity, as if it could be done in a fortnight."

Two Japanese steamers—the *Rinjokan* (known to foreigners as the *Joshin Maru*) and the *Hadzimakani*—left Yokohama on the 1st instant, for Southern Formosa.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

The steam transport, *Tchen Hang*, of 500 tons, and 150 horse-power, which was in Shanghai the other day, was built at Foochow, and launched about two months ago. She is commanded by Captain Lin Kok-cheung, one of five commanders who have been educated and sent out from the late Naval School at the Foochow Arsenal; with Tang See-cheung as First Lieutenant, the latter being one of 120 young natives who have undergone a curriculum fitting them for posts of such responsibility in the service of their country. The latter is a student of seven years standing at the Shanghai and Foochow schools. The second officer is a Foochow Naval school pupil, and one of not a few of their number who long for opportunities to know, by actual experience, more of the outside world, and who declare their willingness and capability to navigate their way to the other side of the globe. A short acquaintance with the young officers and crew of the *Tchen Hang*, leads to the impression that, with the appliances of modern warfare in their possession, the Foochow cadets will be able to render a creditable account of their doings if brought into active service. In the matter of discipline, too, these vessels will bear very creditable comparison with those of other nationalities. A transcript of the logbook of the *Tchen Hang*, which is neatly kept in English, will be some evidence of the intelligence and regularity with which the new Navy is worked. It contrasts favourably with the unintelligible and slovenly logs of not a few foreign merchant vessels we have come across. The officers of the *Tchen Hang* had not the assistance of a pilot to Shanghai, but worked by chart and observation; and they declare that they would prefer to navigate a ship half round the world, to encountering the hidden dangers of their own seas. The following specimen of the results of the education and training at the Foochow Arsenal, (which we have been compelled to delay publication of), is creditable to M. Giquel, Capt. Tracey, and Mr. Carroll.

Extract from Log-book of H.I.C.M.'s Transport ship "*Tchen Hang*":—

JULY 24.—2.40 p.m., unmoored ship; 3.20, weighed anchor and proceeded down river;

4.40, passed Mingan Pass; 6.30, discharged pilot; 10 p.m., Coney Island bore S.E. by E., Double Peak, N.N.E.; 10.10, came to with starboard anchor in 6 fathoms; veered to 30 fathoms of cable; bearing at anchorage Coney Island S.E. by S., Double Peak N.E.

JULY 25.—3.30 a.m., got up steam; wind N.E.; 4.30, shortened cable; 5, weighed and steamed out to Seaou Channel; 6.30, bend foresail; 7.15 Town Island bore S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; Fuh-yan Point, N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; 7.35, right extreme of Fuh-yan N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; Sugar Loaf Island N. by W.; 10 a.m., left extreme of Pin Fong Island, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; Pi Quan Peak N. W. by N.; trimmed yards; 11.10, set fore and aft sails; noon, Lat. by Mer. Alt. $27^{\circ} 20' N.$; by cross bearings, Lat. $27^{\circ} 21' 40' N.$; Long. $120^{\circ} 44' 50' E.$; p.m. wind E.S.E.; 1 p.m., Castellated Rock bore S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; Turret Island S. by E.; crew employed cleaning brass work and as requisite; 3.30, set foretopsail; 10.8, Lat. by Mer. Alt. of "Vega," $28^{\circ} 22' 30' N.$; altered the course N.E. by N.; 11.30 took in fore staysail, fore tressail and spanker.

JULY 26.—a.m., wind S. by W.; 0.30, observed Hieshan Islands, bore by compass N.N.W.; 1.00, Hieshan bore N.W. by W.; 1.15, left extreme of Saddle Islands, W. by N.; Mushroom, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; set fore topsail and spanker; 4.00, holystone upper-deck; 4.55, altered the course to N.E.; 6.30, up foresail; 6.40, Pihing Island bore by compass N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Tong-ting, N.; 8.30, observed the Island of Video right ahead; shortened and furled all sails; shaped the course to N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; 10.20, Steep Island bore S.S.W.; shaped the course N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; noon—Lat. by Mer. Alt. $01^{\circ} 30' 21.5' N.$; by cross bearings Lat. $20^{\circ} 21' N.$; Long. $122^{\circ} 20' E.$; p.m., wind W.; hands employed painting and as requisite; 1.30, shaped the course to north; 2.30, left extreme of Morrison Island N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; Gutzlaff Light-house N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; 6.00 observed the Lightship right ahead; 7.00, passed Lightship on the starboard beam; 8.00, Kintoan Light bore by compass W. by N.; came to with starboard anchor in $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, veered to 20 fathoms.

JULY 27.—a.m., scrubbing masts and booms, painting and as necessary; 6.30, got up steam; 7.30, started cable; 7.40, weighed and proceeded up the Whangpoo river; 9.00, spread quarterdeck awning; 11.00, came to with starboard anchor in $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; veered to 60 fathoms; 11.30, unmoored ship to 30 fathoms on each cable in Shanghai Harbour.

The tabular notes provided for, are entered up with similar minuteness.

NEW FIRE ALARM.

We notice that a new line of electric Fire Alarms has been erected to connect the wharves of the S. S. N. Co. with the Hong of Messrs Russell & Co. The alarm at Keechoo-g is of a similar design to that which our readers will remember stood until recently in front of No. 7, or "Victoria" Engine House, on the Bund, but is very much larger. This is connected by wire with alarms of a totally different construction, at each end of the line, i.e., at Kinleyuen and Kinwising, where the bells, (for there are two, differing nearly an octave in pitch), are fastened to the outer walls of the buildings, the necessary electro-magnetic detent and striking machinery being either in the Engine House, as at Kinleyuen, or in the office of the Wharf Superintendent, as at Kinwising. These double fire-alarm bells are especially constructed for use on wharves, railway stations, factories, or other places where a possibility of confusion with the sounding of other bells exists, and give five rapid and consecutive blows on each bell as a signal. The mechanism of the bells is strong, yet of extreme simplicity, and so delicate in its adjustment that a current from one ordinary cell used in telegraph work will cause the whole three to ring, but in order to obviate the possibility of false alarms from contact with other lines or otherwise, they will be worked eventually by an apparatus equal at least to one hundred cells. The bells from our own experience have a peculiarly deep and sonorous tone, which may

be heard for 500 yards at least in the daytime, and of course much further in the middle of the night, at which time they will only in fact be required, the telegraphic stations of the Company affording the necessary communication during the day. Considering the powerful fire engines, both floating and for land use, which Messrs. Russell & Co. command, and which on all occasions have proved a valuable auxiliary to the S. F. D., we think our city fathers will do well to consider ways and means by which such a powerful help may be in immediate connection with the Fire Alarm system of the Settlements.

The material, we notice, was supplied by the firm of Messrs. Siemen Bros., and is jointly patented by them and Mr. J. D. Bishop, the Telegraph Engineer to the Municipal Council, who was the contractor for its erection.

THE RECENT LOSS OF LARGE STEAMERS.

It will be remembered that the loss of the steamers *Woosung*, of Newcastle, and the *Queen Elizabeth*, of Glasgow, in the Spring, while on their way from India with cargoes of very great value, caused great excitement in commercial circles, and induced the underwriters, in view of the great loss they sustained by the stranding of these vessels, to raise the rate of insurance from £17 to £25 per cent. A lengthened Board of Inquiry, held by Mr. Henry Melvain and Mr. John Burrell, magistrates, and Captain Prowse and Captain Height, nautical assessors, into the circumstances of the loss of the *Woosung*, has just been concluded at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The *Woosung* was an iron steamer of a gross tonnage of 2,497 tons, and a registered tonnage of 1,622 tons. She was propelled by two inverted direct-acting surface condensing engines of the combined power of 300 horse, and was owned by Messrs. Nelson, Donkin & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was only built at Low Walker, on the Tyne, in 1873, and was fitted up at great cost. She was under the command of Mr. Daniel Carlin, who held a certificate of competency. Her other six officers were certificated. The vessel made a good run out, and returned with eight passengers and a cargo of the value of £250,000. She left Madras on the 5th of February, and took coals on board at Aden. Shortly afterwards, at midnight, the vessel, while under full steam and canvas, ran upon the island of Kotama, and became a total loss. Several letters were read in Court giving Captain Carlin an excellent character. Mr. Melvain said the Court unanimously found that the loss of this valuable ship and cargo had been caused by the gross negligence in the navigation of the ship by the master, Mr. Daniel Carlin, in steering a course too near the Arabian coast. After passing the islands of Jibbel Yoogur and Aboo Ryle, there was no justification for the course subsequently steered, and if the warning conveyed to the captain by the soundings had been attended to properly, the loss of the vessel would certainly have been avoided. Taking into consideration the captain's high character and the testimonials produced in his favour, the judgment of the Court was that his certificate be suspended for three years from that date. The Court, moreover, noticed with much regret the loose way in which the ship's log had been kept by the mate, Mr. Taylor.—*Times*.

Clippings.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. *Aden* is being fitted up with a view to employment in the transport service of the Chinese Government.

The M. M. mail steamer *Anadyr* left Hongkong on Thursday morning with mails and cargo for Shanghai, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yung-ching*, arrived in port from Hankow, will, we believe, after unloading, proceed up the Yangtze to embark troops for Formosa.

The str. *Yangtze* went into the Old Dock on Thursday to have her propeller replaced, one of the blades of the old one having been lost during her last voyage from Hongkong.

The brig *Laughing Wave* left Freemantle on the 26th June. Had a most pleasant passage all the way to the Lightship, where she anchored on the 9th. On weighing anchor, brought to the surface about 60 fathoms of telegraph wire cable. Arrived at Shanghai at 5 p.m. on the 12th July. Cargo, sandalwood.

The list of Silk shipped per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Teheran*, on Saturday the 8th instant, gives for London, 554 bales; New York, 10; Marseilles, 272; Lyons, 498; St. Etienne, 59; Venice, 40; Suez, 15; Bombay, 99; Hongkong, 11; total, 1,558 bales, and 92 bales waste Silk for London.

The American three-masted schooner *Almatia* went into the Old Dock (Messrs. Farnham & Co.), at end of last week, to repair damages sustained in the typhoon of the 17th ult., while on her voyage to Swatow. When her repairs and overhaul are completed, she will, we believe, proceed on a voyage to Tientsin instead of to Swatow.

Fire broke out in the cookhouse of the Shanghai Hotel on Monday, from an overheated stove pipe igniting the ceiling. A request for assistance was promptly sent to the Central Station, and the police stopped the fire, by means of extinguishers and buckets of water, without the necessity for giving a general alarm.

The upper part of the P. & O. flagstaff having been lowered on Tuesday, in order to have the whole repainted and overhauled, the crow's nest was brought to the ground. We believe the present step was contemplated at the time the family of crows elected to build their airy habitation in this conspicuous and peculiar position, but was deferred, out of consideration to their feelings, until they had brought up their interesting brood.

The s.s. *Essen* arrived in port from Hamburg on Sunday evening, on her first trip to Shanghai. She is owned and was built by Mr. Frederick Krupp, of Essen (of ordnance celebrity) and brings a general cargo, including we believe a considerable quantity of the war material for which the name of Krupp is famous. She is, apparently, constructed specially for cargo traffic. Her tonnage is 926; H.P. 125; entire length 240 feet; and she was launched at Kiel in April last.

The s.s. *Essen* left Hamburg on 29th May, and arrived at Port Said on 17th June, left Suez on the 20th, arrived at Aden on the 27th, and left same day; arrived at Penang on the 14th July, and left on the 16th; arrived at Singapore on the 18th and left on the 20th; arrived at Hongkong on the 27th, and left on the 4th Aug.; arrived at the Lightship on the evening of the 8th, and anchored, waiting for a pilot; arrived at Woosung on the 9th at noon, and came up the river on the evening of the same day. Had fine weather throughout passage; during last two days from Hongkong, had heavy swell from the east.

The str. *Fire Queen*, Capt. H. N. Gray, left Hankow on the 9th at 12.45 a.m., leaving in port the str. *Plymouth Rock*, *Shanghai*, and *Yangtze*; met the *Tun-sin* at 4.50 a.m.; arrived at Kiukiang at 1.10 p.m., and left at 3.30 p.m.; met the *Pychove* at 5.55 p.m.; met the *Glengyle* on the 10th, at 1.30 a.m., and the *Hirado* at 1.55 p.m.; arrived at Chinkiang at 8.10 p.m., and left at 9.25 p.m.; met a Chinese gunboat and the *Hankow* on the 11th at 10.50 a.m.; arrived at Shanghai at 5 p.m. same day. Had fine moderate weather all the passage.

Wednesday night's Band performance was well attended, and was very enjoyable, though a little more breeze would have been an improvement. The programme provided several new pieces, which were passably given, but were received with an approval rarely expressed by any effort on the part of the listeners. It seems usual indeed to accept the exertions of our obliging friends the Wind Instrument Society to minister to our pleasure, with a lethargic content which might be disappointing to performers less assured of the public regard.

On Monday morning, a native lighter, laden with coal, running up the Soochow Creek with the tide, came in contact with a pier of the Garden Bridge, and, swinging round broadside on to another pier, capsized bottom upwards. The coal went to the bottom of the Creek. Some of the crew managed to swim ashore, while others were saved by sampan men. Fortunately it was nearly slack water at the time, or the bridge might have been damaged. Numbers of Chinese collected on the bridge, during the day, watching the efforts of boatmen to bring up the coal again, in which the latter appeared to be very successful.

At the Mixed Court on Thursday, before Chen and Dr. Yates, a shroff belonging to a foreign firm was brought up charged with assaulting a Bund water coolie. It seemed that while the coolie was spreading water on the road, some of it splashed over the shroff's boots and trousers. This he resented by poking the coolie with his umbrella in the eye, causing swelling and bleeding. Chen was at first disposed to fine the defendant \$100, but ultimately remanded him, in order to allow a surgical examination of the complainant's eye to be made, it being supposed the sight is injured.

The Sultan of Lahej died in his palace at Al Howta on the 4th of July. Al Howta is the capital of our tributary ally, some twenty-one miles from Aden. It is fortunate that, however slowly, the weak diplomacy of Great Britain at Constantinople led the Turks to withdraw their troops from Lahej before this occurred. Of the three sons who survive him, the eldest is about 22 years of age. But as in 1863 his young nephew Fadhl bin Ali abdicated in his favour, the people of Lahej have now elected that nephew as their Sultan.—*Friend of India*.

The new Four per cent. Loan of 2½ millions of rupees has been quite as successful, for the public interests, as was expected. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Bank of Bengal, besides the Mysore Treasury, have practically carried off the loan, and will be able to rule the market for a time. However good for the Treasury, the average rate, which must be nearly 103, is prohibitory to permanent investors. It remains to be seen if, indirectly, the German Government has thus got rid of any more of its demonetised silver. We now enter on a woeful period of exchange, till trade revives at the end of the year.—*Ibid*.

The str. *Shantung* left Tientsin on the 4th at 12.45 p.m.; met the str. *Shingking* on the Bar; left Taku Bar at 6.40 p.m.; arrived at Newchwang on the 5th at 8 p.m.; left on the 7th at 10.45 p.m., leaving in port the str. *Fusing*; passed Sia Tung Promontory at 2.45 a.m., the Shantung Promontory at 6 p.m. Signalled to Promontory lighthouse, and received answer that all was now quiet there, and the work progressing satisfactorily; on the 9th, passed the str. *Paoting*, at 2.30 p.m.; passed Shaweihsan at 12.25 p.m., and the Lightship at 3.15 p.m., and came to anchor inside Woosung Bar at 9 p.m.; weighed anchor at 4.30 a.m., and arrived at Shanghai at 6 a.m. From Newchwang to Shantung Promontory had strong N.E. winds, with very high sea; from Promontory to Shaweihsan first part moderate N.W. winds, then light S. and S.W. winds; and to arrival fine weather with calms.

A curious case was brought before the Mixed Court on Thursday, by Inspector Wilson, from the Louza Station. A Chinaman went to the house of a man who owed him money, and asked for payment. The debtor could not pay, and a quarrel ensued between them, in the course of which some household goods were broken. The creditor then took up a quantity of opium near at hand, and tried to swallow it, so that he might die in the house of his enemy, who, according to Chinese superstition, would never again know peace and happiness. He was, however, prevented swallowing the poison, and handed over to the police. Chen declined to adjudicate in the case, as it was one of life and death, and sent the delinquent into the city, to be dealt with according to the law provided in such cases.

The Police are doing all they can to suppress the nuisance and obstruction in the streets caused by loitering and crawling 'rickshas. Scarcely a day passes without several coolies being taken before the Mixed Court, and kept in durance for from half to a whole day. They take this punishment in the most apathetic manner, and next day will repeat the offence, thereby entailing endless trouble and annoyance. What to do with them, is at present an unsolved problem—they are a veritable Chinese puzzle, both to Magistrates and Police. It is felt that something must be done, but what that something should be, is at present undefined. A slight increase of the present nuisance would make it unendurable, and then, possibly, some cure would be devised. At present, the coolies will not remain on the appointed stands, and the efforts of the police to compel them are useless—as soon as the officer's back is turned they start away again, and thus the off streets are always incommoded by them. On Thursday, at the Mixed Court, seven coolies were taken before Chen and Dr. Yates, for offending in this way, and, as usual, sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

That serpentine and narrow thoroughfare, the Nankin Road, was the scene of another accident on Tuesday evening, illustrative of the necessity of widening and straightening the road at all possible points, and also of publishing an edict with penalties against too fast or careless drivers. A jinricksha containing a gentleman, was passing along the road, and the coolie hearing a horse and trap coming behind him, drew as close as possible to the wall opposite Messrs Watson, Cleave & Co.'s, and nearly stopped. The trap came on at a smart canter round the curve, and its wheel caught the wheel of the 'ricksha, turning it over backwards and throwing the occupant on his back. Fortunately he escaped with only a shaking. Drivers of vehicles causing such mishaps should not be permitted to go scot-free. This was the third accident in the Nankin Road within the past fortnight.

A native thief was caught about 1 a.m. on Monday, trying to get into the Shanghai Hotel. Unluckily for his purpose, he made the attempt by a window of the room occupied by Mr. McNutt, which he reached through the Quang-loong compound and mounted to by some packing boxes lying under it. Mr. McNutt waited till his visitor had got his extremities fairly through the bars of the window, and then seized them, while he called the servants to go round and help to secure him outside. The key of the store-room, which had been missing for four days, was found on the man, who declared he got it from one of the boys, an allegation which the latter denied. The thief was taken before Chen and remanded for sentence. He was brought up again on Wednesday, and sentenced to receive 100 blows and two months' cangue. The boy he alleged to

have given him a key was ordered to be beaten as long as he could bear the bamboo, the magistrate believing in his complicity. A member of the Hunan gang of thieves, but who was not with them when they were captured the other day, was brought up on a charge of stealing a lot of umbrellas from a Chinese store. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 300 blows and three months' cangue. Three Chinamen were brought up at the Mixed Court on Tuesday, on a charge of stealing flowers from the Public Garden by thrusting their hands through the railings. They were ordered to be kept in custody for a day. It might be well to put up notices in Chinese, that the offence is one which involves punishment. The Magistrate, indeed, suggested that the effigy of a cangued coolie, labelled in the usual way with particulars of the offence, should be placed at the Gardens, as a striking warning and example. Another case of picking flowers in the Public Garden occurred on Wednesday. The gardener saw a Chinaman, while walking along a path, pluck a rose, and of course went to him and seized him. The man resisted, and kicked and otherwise assaulted the gardener, who, however, detained him in custody and handed him over to the police. Prisoner said he was in the employ of a foreign hong, but this was found to be false. Chen let him off with the very light penalty of 50 cents.

Those who remember the attempted rising at Chinkiang will be interested in the following account, from the *Hartford Courant*, of the subsequent adventures of the arch-plotter:—A northern Chinese, a native of the Shantung province, named Wong Chin Fook, alias Wong Yen Ping, height about five feet three inches, face yellowish, thin, and without moustache or beard, aged about 22, has been for some time travelling around the country swindling hotel keepers and others. He tried to raise a rebellion in China, at Chinkiang, last year, in conjunction with some Europeans and Chinese of bad character. His project was discovered, and many of his associates arrested. He made his escape, going to Japan and coming thence to this country. He arrived in San Francisco last September, but being afraid to remain there, after a month he left and came East. On the route he delivered several lectures on China, &c. The man has defrauded several people, both American and Chinese, and is now supposed to be in Canada doing the same, and proposes from there to go to England. He represents himself to be a mandarin sent by the Chinese Government on a special mission. He reads and writes English very fairly, having first been taught by somebody in China, and then having had a few years at school in this country. Of Chinese literature he knows scarcely anything. The man dares not return to China, as, if he did so, he would be arrested and beheaded.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

Arrivals during the week ending 31st July:—Kwang Tung, from Hongkong; Nanzing from Shanghai; Monocacy, from Amoy; Adele, from Shanghai; Douglas, from Hongkong.

Departures:—Gornmstai, for Amoy; Norman Court, for London; Fairlie, for New Zealand; Kwang Tung, for Hongkong; Dragon, for Shanghai; Janet Stewart, for Sydney; Lass of Gawler, for Brisbane; E. M. Young, for Melbourne; Monocacy, for Shanghai; Cassandra, for London.

In Port:—Montgomeryshire from Shanghai to London; Egeria, from Hongkong to London; James Service, from Hongkong to Melbourne; Forward Ho, from Shanghai to London; Wm. Manson, from Sydney to Sydney; Mary Ann Holman, from Yokohama to Melbourne; Kestrel, from Formosa; Nanzing, from Shanghai to Shanghai; Adele, from Shanghai to Shanghai; Douglas, from Hongkong to Hongkong.

The s.s. *Glengyle* left London on the 11th June. After leaving Singapore had light south-west monsoon; then strong westerly winds until the 29th July, when had very thick weather, with constant squalls, heavy rain, lightning and thunder, which lasted till the morning of the 31st, when the wind turned round to the north-east and blew hard until nearing Hongkong, barometer falling from 29.55 to 29.40. Left Hongkong on the 4th inst. at 12.35 p.m. Had moderate breezes and fine weather after leaving Hongkong, passed the P. M. S. S. Co.'s mail str. on the afternoon of the 5th off Chapel Island bound south. Arrived at Woosung on the 8th at 8 p.m. and came to anchor. Came up river to the Wharf on the morning of the 9th.

The str. *Haining* left Tientsin on the 4th at 4 p.m.; left in port—H. M.'s gun-vessel *Curlew*, and the *Fusing*. Met the *Shingking* in the river same night. Crossed the Bar on the 5th at 7 a.m. Passed the Promontory on the 7th at 1.45 a.m. Anchored at Woosung on the 8th at 8 p.m. Arrived at Shanghai on the 9th at 6.45 a.m. Had strong northerly breeze and very high sea, with low barometer from the Promontory.—Rumours of a rising against foreigners to take place on the 8th or the 15th inst.

The Dutch Budget has been submitted to the Second Chamber. The deficit in the home Budget for the year 1864 amounts to 3,500,000 florins, which can be met by issuing Treasury bonds. With regard to the Budget of the Dutch Indies, the war in Sumatra has cost about 13,000,000 florins, and will probably cost 6,500,000 florins more, which would leave a sum of 20,000,000 florins at the disposal of the Government.

From Central Asia there are one or two items of news. A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says:—A serious rebellion is going on in Kokand. The Mukhtar has been poisoned and sixteen high officials beheaded. The Khan's life is in great danger. The Russian General Kolpakofsky has received orders to remain neutral whatever may happen in Kokand, and to recognize any new sovereign power to which the people submit. The Oxus expedition has reached Khiva, and has begun its scientific explorations. A Berlin despatch says that news has been received there that about three thousand Khivans and Kibitkas have arrived on the river Atrek, asking permission to settle down permanently there and at Gurgun. It is proposed to form a colony in the vicinity of Fort Karykala, near Kizilavrat. The Khivans seek protection against the Persian Kourds.

The *Paouting* left Tientsin on the 28th ult., at 5.40 a.m. American, English, and Russian gunvessels in port. *Appin* in the river; and *Millet*, *Sin Nanzing*, and French gunvessel at Chefoo. Off Promontory, 30th, passed barque *George Washington* and a barque (name not known) off Shanghai. Met str. *Shingking* arrived at Shanghai on the 1st at 1.30 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Golden Age*, for San Francisco—Mrs. A. E. Luce. Per *Dragon*, for Foochow—Mr. Savage. Per *Haining*, for Chefoo—Mrs. McQueen, Rev. J. Thomas, Messrs. Gubbay and Buchanan. Per *Shantung*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and Mr. Lay. Per *Patroclus*—Mrs. J. Howes and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Tulloh, Miss Jones, and Mr. William Smith.

ARRIVED.—Per *Haining*, from Tientsin—60 Chinese. Per *Fusiyama*, from Hankow—Mr. Tennant. Per *Lee Yuen*, from Hongkong—42 Chinese. Per *Yangtze*, from Hongkong—One European, and 80 Chinese. Per *Fusing*, from Tientsin—25 Chinese. Per *Plymouth Rock*—Mr. and Mrs. Inge and son, and Mr. Spencer. Per *Costa Rica*, from Japan—Messrs. T. Olyphant and servt., J. Sloman and servt., A. H. Macomber, Josesbery, Capt. Quirk and servt., Two Japanese and servt. Steerage—One European, one East Indian, and 19 Chinese. Per *Nanxing*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Forrest and European servt., and Mr. Forrest.

LEAVING.—Per *Sindh*, for Hongkong—Messrs. S. Markwald and G. Ch. Hellermann; for Saigon—Four French sailors; for Naples—Mr. J. N. Young; for Marseilles—Messrs. H. Fitz-Henry and J. Carmichael.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.			Ozonometer.	Initials.	Hours of Rain during 24 hours.	WIND.	
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.					Force.	Direction.
Aug 8	29.700	80.5	83.0	78.0	8	r	10	5	N. N. E.	
9	29.802	80.0	87.0	76.0	6	b	3	3	W. N. W.	
10	29.900	80.0	86.5	75.0	6	b	1	0	Z.	
11	29.902	80.5	87.0	76.0	7	b	1	0	S. E.	
12	29.904	82.0	88.0	79.0	7	b	1	0	S. E.	
13	30.000	82.5	88.0	78.0	6	m	1	1	S. E.	
14	29.950	83.5	91.5	78.0	6	b	1	5	S. S. W.	

EXPLANATION.

Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; a. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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30 Cornhill.

LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'ha Banking Corp.	\$ 125	4 p. c.	8 % Cash, 8 % Dec.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls. 100	4 p. c.	Tls. 90 Aug.
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	6 p. c.	61
North-China Steamer Comp.	100		5
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 65	5 p. c.	Tls. 52½ ex div.
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500		nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tls. 500	T. 10 p. sh.	200
Pootung Dock Co.	100	5 p. c.	85
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	6 p. c.	Tls. 143
French Gas Co.	50	5 p. c.	68
H'kong and China Gas Co. (limited).	100		nominal
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	200 p. sh.	\$ 1750
N. China Ins. Co.	Tls. 300	T. 30 p. sh.	Tls. 360
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1871-3	\$1,000	265 p. sh.	nominal
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500		\$ 550
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tls. 500	7½ p. c.	\$ 662½
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	4 p. c.	Tls. 85½
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	\$ 200	6 p. c.	\$ 195
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	10 p. sh.	620
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	6 p. c.	121
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	6 p. c.	131
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp.	Tls. 850	6 p. c.	600
S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	4 p. c.	102 Aug.
S'hai Rocket Club.	120		..
Bridge of Boats (Kings)	500		..
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	4 p. c.	7 prem.
S'hai Tug Boat Assn.	100	first year	nominal
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate	.....		78

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1874.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

TEA.
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Pekoe.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	H.Twan kay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report..			134,172.97	529.41	199.48	134,901.86	..	..	4,803.63	421.08	17.40	1,102.83	6,377.27	12,784.56
Glamis Castle	Aug. 8	London	15,901.92	301.08	..	16,263.00	..	..	423.42	22.71	2.00	44.58	1,099.72	1,592.43
Teheran	" 8	Do.	2,012.47	..	..	2,012.47	..	..	373.08	163.08	..	97.99	349.22	951.19
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			152,147.36	830.49	199.48	152,177.36	..	..	5,662.95	573.87	19.49	1,245.45	7,826.21	15,327.98

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Leaf.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Uncl'd.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	H.Twan kay.	Twan-kay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report..			5,216.19	..	..	5,216.19	..	2,199.16	48.30	41.93	..	1,221.03	6,054.51	9,564.93
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			5,216.19	..	..	5,216.19	..	2,199.16	48.30	41.93	..	1,221.03	6,054.51	9,564.93

TO HONGKONG, JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Un-classed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twan-kay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report..			111.13	..	..	111.13	1.60	104.42	237.13	..	..	29.67	412.53	784.35
Teheran	Aug. 8	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	481.50	..	..	..	..	481.50
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			111.13	..	..	111.13	1.60	104.42	718.63	..	..	29.67	412.53	1,266.85

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES, AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report	Bales. 12,369	Bales. 6,698	Bales. 623	Bales. 564	Bales. 20,254	Bales. ..	Bales. 20,254
Subsequent Shipments	540	874	10	110	1,534	..	1,534
Total....	12,909	7,572	633	674	21,788	..	21,788

COTTON.

	Cleared	HONGKONG.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	
Total as per last Report..		Piculs. 22,982.14	..	..	Piculs. 33,701.55	..	..	Piculs. 2,351.16	..	..	Piculs. 59,034.85
Subsequent Shipments		89.73	..	..	..	..	..	346.80	..	..	436.53
Total....		23,071.87	..	..	33,701.55	..	..	2,697.96	..	..	59,471.38

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 1ST AUGUST, 1874.

IMPORTED.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	95½	95.50	11	13.20	..	6.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	95½	95.50	11	13.20	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore.....	16½	16.50	119	142.80	39	46.80	..	..

Description.	Chinkingang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanchwang.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
RE-EXPORTED.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa.....	192 192.00	82½ 82.50	95 95.00	144 144.00	123 123.00	30 30.00	127½ 127.50	..	..	794 794.00
Patna.....	26 31.20	..	..	..	..	..	1 1.20	4 4.80	..	31 37.20
Benares	20 24.00	..	..	..	..	..	1 1.26	..	..	21 25.20
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malwa (Re-exported from shore.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	238 247.20	82½ 82.50	95 95.00	144 144.00	123 123.00	30 30.00	129½ 129.90	4 4.80	..	846 856.40

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 14TH AUGUST, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—The *Wyle* and steamship *Glengyle* from London, and the steamship *Essen* from Hamburg.

TELEGRAMS.—That of 11th instant, from London, reports an advance of 1½d. per piece in the value of 8½-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, Market depressed, and a rise of 1 per cent. in the rate of *Discount*. The export of *PLAIN COTTONS*, London to Shanghai, has been telegraphed as 28½ million yards.

PIECE GOODS.—Importers still complain of dullness and of their inability to make much progress with sales; but business goes on nevertheless, and that of the past week presents a very fair aggregate value.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs. have not been taken in great quantities by the native traders, but the settlements and re-shipments of them for *HIOGO* and *YOKOHAMA* have again been considerable—far heavier, it is thought, than these markets can well bear. The cargo of the *Golden Age* has not yet been published, but that it was very large may be assumed from the facts that her engagements up to Saturday evening last were over 800 bales, and that so great was the demand for *HIOGO* room in her, that the P. M. S. Co.'s Agent here raised the rate of freight to \$6 per ton of 40 feet, which action did not meet with the unqualified approval of shippers, and which may hereafter be remembered against the Company. Buying and shipping for Japan over, quietness ruled until yesterday, when one or two respectable transactions were entered into at quotations differing little from those current last week. The prices paid since Friday last have been pretty nearly as follows, viz.: *Peacocks*—narrow fold—Tls. 1.61 a 1.62; fair to good ordinary chops, Tls. 1.65 a 1.71; *Pillars*, 1.74 a 1.75—native sales;—*Red Pheasants*, Tls. 1.83; *Mendel's Pagoda*, Tls. 1.85; *Collie's Spread Eagle*, Tls. 1.88 a 1.89; and *Dewhurst's Eagle*, Tls. 1.90 a 1.93. *Mildews* have been sold privately, bartered, and auctioned, at what may be termed fair values, considering the present state of the trade for such. 7-lbs. ordinary cloth was in some request at the beginning of the week—also for *JAPAN*—and, for a short time, rates looked firmer, but with the departure of the *Golden Age* on Wednesday last, enquiry subsided, and buyers have once more the advantage. 6-lbs. are still wanted at fully previous quotations, but stocks are exhausted. *Heavy Shirtings.*—The best commentary on these is that *Dewhurst's Tunis Eagle*, which was recently worth over Tls. 3 per piece in the native market, is now offering for resale at Tls. 2.65 a 2.67 per piece, without attracting merchants.

White Shirtings.—Some 8,000 pieces of 64-reeds, ordinary quality at Tls. 1.85 a 1.90, and 4,000 pieces of good 64 and 66s, at Tls. 2.00 a 2.13, have changed hands during the week. Besides there has been an enquiry for such 56s as, on the face of them, purport to be 60 x 60. The inference is obvious. The intention to victimize somebody—the *poor he*; then, probably—is self evident.

T-Cloths.—The quotations of last mail day have ruled throughout the past week, with just the slightest tendency to favor the dealers in 7-lb. ordinary Mexicans. The lower counts of this weight have been in steady request at Tls. 1.17 a 1.23, and sales of *Mendel's Pillar* and *Dewhurst's T.* at the latter figure, to extent of about 9,000 pieces, are reported. The common 6-lbs. lately imported have nearly all been bought up at Tls. 1.09 a 1.13 per piece. 8-lbs. at Tls. 1.65 a 1.66 have been wanted, and a small business in the kinds obtainable at that price has taken place.

Drills.—A decided fall in the value of this textile has to be noted. The business has been forced, and a decline is the result. A large line of 14-lb. English Cloth of various chops—*Mendel's Pillar*, and others of similar standard—including some 15-lbs., was booked the other day at a proportionate rate of Tls. 2.25 per piece, and yesterday some 3,500 pieces of *Schoelten's Dragon*—14-lbs. Dutch—were placed at Tls. 2.18 per piece, less ½%—Tls. 2.20 having been declined for the same parcel on Wednesday evening. Native holders have shewn considerable anxiety to resell, but have not been able to do much, and they profess to have shipped to *Nagasaki*, where it appears a good market, both as to demand and prices, is at present to be found.

Jeans.—Holders have been parting freely with their stocks, and rates have consequently been easier. Medium kinds have been most sought after, and prices have ranged from Tls. 1.85 a 1.90 per piece. The fan-tailed *Peacock* chop has been disposed of at Auction for Tls. 1.89½ per piece.

Sheetings.—The low stock of these, and the opinion that the manufacture of the article in England has been stopped for a time, has at last produced a marked improvement here. The value of good cloth has risen nearly 2 mace per piece within the past fortnight. A sale of 16-lb. x 40 yds. —good— at Tls. 3.00 per piece has been effected.

Fancy Cottons.—*Black Velvets* have been in strong demand, and over 4,000 pieces of the inferior chops—including mildews—by auction, have been sold to the Japan traders at Tl. 0.16.7 a 0.18 per yard. The last Japanese quotations received here are \$8½ a \$10 per piece of 35 yards. *Velveteens* have also been asked for, but the transactions in them, for *Newchwang*, have been light—price Tl. 0.19 per yard for 26 inch. cloth. *Turkey Reds*, *Printed Twills* (Imitation Cashmeres), *assorted Chintzes* and *Handkerchiefs* have all been dealt in to a moderate extent at quotations; and *Dyed Brocades*—well, in these there has been scarcely anything done because of the efforts of buyers to establish a decline. Good *Gentian Shirtings* are coming into demand.

Woolens.—A slight improvement is noticeable in the demand and value of assorted *Camlets*, but although stocks are very moderate, and the better season for the article is fast approaching, it will be a matter of difficulty to recover the late causeless decline. Buyers have been offering Tls. 14.25 to arrive for an assortment of C.P.H., without effect, while the average price of the assortment of this chop sold at auction yesterday was only Tls. 14.05 per piece. *Long Ells.*—A quiet market has prevailed, and it closes weak at quotations. There are, however, faint signs of renewed enquiry. A fair trade in *Spanish Stripes* and in *Medium* and *Russian Cloths* has transpired, at prices about on a par with those ruling last week. *Trifling sales of Figured Orleans* (Tientsin designs) at Tls. 3.25 a 3.30 per piece are recorded, and *Lastings* and *Crape Lastings* to the extent of 700 pieces and 300 pieces, at Tls. 10.80 a 11.00 and Tls. 4.60 per piece respectively, have changed hands since last mail day.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	Tls. 14.8.5	13.5.0	13.8.0	13.0.0	15.0.0	...	...	12.3.0	13.4.0	...
Long Ells, per piece	7.0.5	6.8.0	7.0.0	7.0.0	7.5.0	...	...	7.5.0	7.8.0	7.5.0
Spanish Stripes, per yard	0.6.0½	0.5.5½	0.5.8	0.6.0	0.6.0	0.5.5	0.5.5	0.5.7	0.6.6	0.7.0

WOOLLEN PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION YESTERDAY.

	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Mauve
Camlets, per piece.....C.P.H. Tls.	14.80 a 14.85	12.50	13.70 a 13.80	13.00	15.00	...	...	12.30	13.40	...
" " "S.S.G. "	14.50 a 14.55	12.80 a 12.85	13.40 a 13.50	12.80	14.80 a 14.90	...	...	11.70	13.00 a 13.10	12.60
" " "G.G. "	14.60	13.00	13.60	12.90	14.90	...	...	11.90	13.20	12.70
" " "H.H. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...
Spanish Stripes, pr yd. T.T.B. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...

SALES.—8-lbs. *Jeans*, 1,960 pcs. at Tls. 1.89½.

8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, 2,000 pcs. at Tls. 1.75½ a 1.76½ and 500 pieces at Tls. 1.67.

Camlets, C.P.H. 200 pcs.; S.S.G. 400 pcs.; G.G. 200 pieces.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	T-CLOTHS—	VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,	0.14	0.14 ²
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs. # pc.	1.39	1.62	6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord... p. pc.	26 in.,	0.19 ²	0.21 ²
8½ @ 8½ lbs.	1.62	1.94	7-lbs., do. do.	Blue DENIMS	0.03 ²	0.06
9 @ 9½ lbs.	2.20	2.40	6-lbs. Mex.	12 yds. 37 in. ... # pc.	1.20	1.40
9½ @ 10-lbs.	2.55	2.70	7-lbs.	41 in.	1.40	1.60
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—			8 to 8½-lbs.	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nm.	0.60	0.72
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed # pc.	1.70	1.80	Better kinds and XX	CAMLETS, English, SS	13.25	13.75
60 reed	1.80	2.05	Handkerchiefs, Blue 28in. # dz.	GG	13.85	.....
64	1.83	2.05	Brown... ..	SSG	13.75	.....
64 Best & 66 Reed	2.05	2.15	SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White # pc.	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS # yd.	0.75	1.65
68 @ 72 reed	2.25	2.35	Dyed.	SPANISH STRIPES	0.57 ²	0.59 ²
DRILLS, Am. 40yds 30in 15lbs...	3.30	3.60	BROCADES—White, 40yds. # pc.	T. T. B	.....	0.60
English, ...	2.30	2.40	Dyed.	LONG ELLS—		
Do. Fine to Finest	2.50	2.80	DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H.H. # pc.	7.00	.....
Dutch, ... 13 @ 14½ lbs.	2.15	2.40	GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.	C.P.H.	7.05	.....
JEANS, D'ch, 30yd. 30in. 8½lb. 2.10	2.20		CHINTZ—Assorted. # pc.	Assorted, H.H.	7.00	.....
English, ... 8 @ 8½ lbs. 1.85	1.95		Blue and Brown.	C.P.H.	7.10	.....
American, ...	None		Scarlet.	GG	7.00	.....
SHEETINGS—			PRINTED TWEILS—24/25 yds. ...	LASTINGS, 30 yds	10.00	12.00
Amr., 40yds. 36 @ 28in. 15lbs.	3.20	3.30	50/52	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	4.80	9.00
Eng., ... 14 @ 16lbs.	2.70	3.00	T. REDS, 24yds. 2½ @ 3lbs. 32in.	CRAPE LUSTRES	3.40	3.90
			Do. Best	ORLEANS—Fig., 30 yds. nm.	2.60	3.60
			VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ... # yd.	Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.	3.20	4.20

METALS.—*Nail-rod Iron.*—The week has been devoid of transactions, dealers refusing to purchase further at recent prices, and lower rates appear to be inevitable, unless importers shew an unusual amount of firmness. Moderate shipments at home, however, and a comparatively light unsold stock here, ought to give confidence to holders, and prevent any material decline in prices. *Lead.*—A very limited business has been done with native dealers since this day week, but foreigners seem to have more confidence in the future of the article, inasmuch as they have bought L.B. on time at Tls. 5.40 per picul. Sales reported about 200 tons. *Copper.*—The quotations of last mail are still the nominal rates for this import, and the same remark is applicable to *Tin*. There is very little enquiry for either article.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

	Tls. m. c.		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American per Pcl.	150.00 a	COTTON—Common New..... per Pcl.	8.60 a 9.00
TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per Box.	6.30 a	Medium	9.00 a 9.40
Small	6.50 a 6.75	Best	9.60 a 10.20
IRON WIRE—No. 17 ... nominal per Pcl.	7.00 a	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1 Nom.	5.80 a 6.60
18 ... no demand. "	7.75 a 8.00	" 2	5.30 a 6.00
19/23	21.50 a 21.60	" 3	4.80 a 5.40
STRAITS TIN — Fong Hing— nom.	20.40 a 20.70	Canton, ... 1	5.20 a 5.40
Fok Chok	16.00 a	" 2	4.80 a 5.00
Common Chops	3.40 a 3.60	" 3	4.50 a 4.70
STEEL	4.30 a 4.50	Brown... ..Swatow, Best	3.00 a 3.20
Bamboo	18.40 a 18.50	Common	2.80 a 3.00
JAPAN COPPER—Finger none per Pcl.	17.50 a 17.70	" Canton, ...	3.00 a 3.20
Slab, best.	3.40 a 3.50	" Common	2.40 a 2.80
Ore	30.00 a 32.50	PEPPER—Black	10.80 a
HOOP IRON		White	18.00 a 19.00
PIG IRON		RATTANS—Common	2.60 a 3.20
NAIL ROD IRON—		Good to fine	3.80 a 4.00
Dawe's Best per Pcl.	3.35 a 3.40	Best	4.20 a 4.40
Belgian	2.80 a 2.90	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ...	2.60 a 2.80
M. M. Crown	3.20 a 3.30	5 " & inf.	1.80 a 2.20
Bar—Dawes	3.30 a 3.40	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	3.70 a 3.80
Round	3.00 a 3.60	Timor	9.00 a 10.00
LEAD—LB	5.40 a	Malabar	16.50 a 18.00
Japanese and Common Brands	5.30 a 5.35	MANGROVE BARK	0.70 a 1.30
		FLINT STONES, ...	0.45 a 0.50

COTTON.—The weather continues all that can be desired for the coming crop, and the prognostications of last week have already been fully borne out by sales at a decline of a good 4 mace per picul. At this heavy fall, buyers are few and timorous.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a fair business done this mail in Private paper, principally at 5s. 9½d. Credits, and 5s. 9½d. Docts. The demand for Bank paper has not been large and has been mostly met at 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. On India, there has been but a small amount of Bank paper offering, and a few transactions have taken place at Rs. 307. Hongkong, at 27½ Bank.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 7½d. a 5s. 7½d. # Tl.
" " " at 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d. "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d. "
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d. "
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.27½ "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.37½ "
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.37½ "
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom	Rs. 307 # 100 Tals.
ON BOMBAY.—"	Rs. 307 " "
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent discount.	
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent discount.	
INTEREST.—8 per cent per annum on first-class securities.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.1375 Tls. per 100 Dollars.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—80.9
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 169 Tals., Shanghai Currency per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.
HAIRWAN SYCEE.—111.40 Tals. Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals. Haikwan weight.
CANTON SYCEE.—109.50 Tals. Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals. Canton weight (nominal).
BAR SILVER. — 998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.20 Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals, Canton weight.
COPPER CASH.—1,610 per Tael.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—We have again to report an active business in Congou, but with heavy arrivals Teamen have been willing sellers at rather cheaper rates, some chops shewing a decline of Tl. 1 per picul. Stock 40,500 chests. Settlements 26,708 chests.

Prices paid :—Oopacks, &c.	Tls. 21 a 24
Hohows and Ningchows.	18½ a 34
Oonams and Oonfaas	16 a 23½

Green.—There has been more doing in Teenkais, and all good chops are firm, medium qualities having sold rather cheaper. Some recent purchases of Pingsuey have been made at Tl. 1 under last mail's rates.

Settlements—Teen kai and Fychows, ...	29,987 ½-chests.	at Tls. 25½ a 45½.	Stock ... 28,000 ½-chests.
Pingsueys	8,957	" 25 a 40.	21,500 "
Shanghai packed	79	" 40	3,500 "
Total.....	39,023 ½-chests.		53,000 ½-chests.

Export to Great Britain to date (exclusive of lost Cargoes) is—	1874-1875.	1873-1874.
Black.....	41,508,319 lbs.	against 43,214,060 lbs.
Green.....	1,759,908 "	3,361,747 "
Total.....	43,248,227 "	46,575,807 "

SILK.—Reuter's telegrams are to the 11th inst. and report, "Nothing doing in the London market, prices barely supported. Deliveries, 900 bales Chinas, 100 bales Cantons, and 200 bales Japans."

Since last report of the 8th inst., about 2,200 bales of Silk have been settled, of which, fully 1,200 bales have been purchased by Continental houses, making total from 1st June 24,200 bales, against 19,500 bales in 1872 and '73. A great proportion of the business transacted is said to be on joint account with the Chinese, consequently prices have not declined as they should have done, considering the excessive stocks here and the adverse home advices.

Amongst the most notable settlements reported are:—

"Koo-fong-sing's" Chop, Nos. 3 & 3½ Tsatlee	@	£ 385 & 365 per picul.
"Yah-kee's" Chop, Nos. 3, 3½ & 4	.....	375, 350 & 320.
Gold Lion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4	.....	357½, 337½, 317½ & 297½.
Kukee's "Chin Jan"	.....	335 (offered).
Blue Elephant	.....	305.
Red Peacock	.....	297½ (offered).
Tohee-un-ee's "Chay-shen"	.....	245.

Arrivals having been on a smaller scale, the unsold stock is slightly reduced, and is estimated at 17,000 bales.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cottons and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 12th August, 1874, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 180 @ 185, both Nos. inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nevelwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	3,350	17,500	5,657	6,400	4,850	28,098	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	7,200
T-Cloths	2,700	4,420	860	3,305	6,900	11,960	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
White Shirtings	100	400	...	2,000	700	6,794	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	1,700
Drills	600	1,470	2,100	11,450	420	2,010	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
Jeans	1,140	250	110	2,912	660	2,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Sheetings	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Spots, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	50
Brocades, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	149	499	100	949	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	240	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	110	290	167	180	170	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Turkey Red Shirtings	50	50	...	150	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Velvets	60	128	198	240	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Velveteens	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Handkerchiefs	450	200	1,000	2,040	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Muslins	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Spanish Stripes	108	90	346	198	84	72	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	288
Medium and Broad Cloths	18	138	218	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Camlets	70	160	280	690	10	20	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	170
Long Ells	...	490	160	1,340	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	140
Lastings	80	60	40	180	...	130	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	40
Crape Lastings	...	40	...	40	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Figured	208	400	120	980	450	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	500
" Crape	...	100	...	150	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lead	262	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	672	1,016	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS.		Estimated Sales; from 7th to 13th August.
	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1874.	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1874.	At date	Against 14/8/73	
Grey Shirtings	73,155	3,207,604	230,090	3,961,443	1,294,727	1,234,800	82,000
T-Cloths	36,645	1,654,987	88,477	759,974	362,961	1,357,400	39,000
White Shirtings	11,824	391,148	25,088	417,039	88,300	137,900	11,500
Drills	19,570	459,100	33,335	334,447	275,699	308,000	14,000
Jeans	7,372	173,698	18,410	144,434	66,250	151,300	17,500
Sheetings	1,486	57,602	...	20,820	11,000	52,000	2,900
Dyed Shirtings	250	22,221	5,649	34,041	9,900	16,500	700
Spots, White	...	300	...	2,198	2,791	5,600	...
" Dyed	130	3,730	...	290	?	5,000	...
Brocades, White	...	3,238	...	5,590	?	2,300	...
" Dyed	2,197	37,702	5,847	58,694	38,100	11,300	250
Damasks, Dyed	500	10,151	898	24,480	10,900	5,800	...
Chintzes	2,737	125,559	2,030	129,112	108,600	92,600	2,200
Turkey Red Shirtings	2,400	72,408	7,145	41,312	7,790	49,000	1,200
Velvets	998	26,610	750	34,528	14,300	15,800	420
Velveteens	188	7,991	...	7,663	7,506	4,300	300
Handkerchiefs	6,290	167,429	19,751	97,730	76,800	128,300	1,600
Muslins	200	35,860	...	25,568	10,100	17,400	...
Dimities	150	12,550	300	12,966	8,700	8,500	...
Spanish Stripes	1,204	33,226	2,758	24,156	26,800	20,300	744
Medium and Broad Cloths	998	15,640	500	17,893	20,400	27,400	500
Camlets	1,490	49,706	5,610	42,920	16,352	26,100	1,400
Long Ells	2,120	47,617	2,280	39,661	7,200	44,200	500
Lastings	590	22,702	5,200	23,044	9,200	14,900	600
Crape Lastings	240	7,805	200	5,978	3,250	6,400	250
Lustres, Plain	...	10,555	...	2,505	10,400	29,000	...
" Figured	2,708	109,291	4,078	95,025	112,800	148,000	1,400
" Crape	600	20,703	2,236	29,007	18,155	14,500	...
Lead	450	76,310	168	78,487	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	2,045	44,578	11,407	53,146	...	...	...

* Exclusive of import cargoes ex A. Carleton, John R. Worcester, Meikong, Leucadia, Patroclus, Pekin, Lothair, Essen, Glengyle, Sindh, Wylo, and Lotus, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

AUGUST 15, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—Besides those given above—Aug. 12th, Br. brig *Laughing Wave*, from Freemantle.DEPARTURES.—Aug. 10th, Br. ship *Lauderdale*, for London; Br. steamer *Bengal*, for New York via Amoy; 14th, Br. steamer *Pleiades*, for New York.

The French mail steamer takes about 2,200 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 9d. a 5s. 9½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 9½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 10d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.30. Private, Frs. 7.37½. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 306. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 306. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Tls. 170.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.15 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 80.80 per 100. Copper cash, 1,610 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report:—

S. S. N. Co.—Rates have advanced since 8th instant to Tls. 89½ cash, and Tls. 94 per share for December; but the demand has again subsided, and holders offer shares at these quotations.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The closing quotation on 8th inst. was 8% prem., buyers. Up to 12th inst., the cash rate advanced till it reached 13% prem. On 13th, large sales were made at 8% prem., and corresponding rates on time, the highest being 10% for December; while shares are on offer to-day at 7% cash. We learn by telegram from Hongkong that there will be no dividend for the half year ending 30th June last, and that an amount of \$225,000 has been written off the reserve.

Insurance Shares.—There is no change to note. Small sales have been made of Marines and Fires at quotations.

LANDED & HOUSE PROPERTY.—There was a good attendance at Mr. Groom's auction of properties yesterday, but bidding was slow and little business was actually accomplished. Lot 1 consisted of 13 mow, 1 fan, 6 li, 8 haou, of land, together with dwelling house, outhouses, and stabling, situated on the south side of the Bubbling Well Road, and in the occupation of A. T. Carmichael, Esq., at an annual rental of Tls. 1,500. The lot was run up to Tls. 9,200, and bought in at a reserve of Tls. 10,000. The lot of land on the east side of the Cross (Carter's) Road, containing 7 mow, 6 fan, 8 li, 9 haou, was bid for to the extent of Tls. 65 a mow, but was reserved at Tls. 80. The lot of land, situated on the north side of the Bubbling Well Road (opposite to Mr. Ernest Major's property) and containing 21 mow, 7 fan, 7 li, 5 haou, was sold at Tls. 52 per mow. "Oliver's Bungalow," with the land and outhouses, was bought in at Tls. 3,400. For the lot of land in the Hongkew Settlement there was no offer.

The WEATHER has been hot, but seasonable.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homoeopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick, Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—*The Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H. Prince. Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales*. "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants*. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall*. It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently led to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhoea. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world. 9ap 24—(1.)

CHINA:
1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

For sale at office of "North-China Herald," and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s 1A, Canton Road. Price—\$2.50. tf 3052 Shanghai, 29th Sept., 1873.

NOW READY,

A TRANSLATION OF THE "PEKING GAZETTE" for 1873; 8vo. cloth Price—\$2.

For Sale, at the North-China Herald Office, and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s, No. 1A Canton Road.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

We are glad to observe that the conductors of the *North-China Herald* have again followed the commendable practice of reprinting in book form the translations from the *Peking Gazette*, which so constantly appear in the columns of that journal. The volume for 1873 is now before us, and it equals in interest the one previously published. It is often difficult to follow from day to day any record of political or social events, so as to grasp their real significance *en masse*. When, however, they are presented in one unbroken résumé, the task becomes easy, and the volume before us supplies a record of equal interest to the political economist and to the student of Chinese life. * * * The whole book in fact teems on every page with interesting and suggestive matter, and we can strongly recommend it even if no higher aim be sought than mere amusement. To all who care about gaining some glimpse of the machinery by which the country is governed, however, these reprints are of much value. They give us a limning, imperfect and disjointed it is true, but nevertheless faithful, of how the Chinese think and act on all sorts of occasions. We hope that the enterprise shewn in publishing these translations will meet with its deserved success.—*China Mail*.

ALSO,

A TRANSLATION OF THE GAZETTE for 1872. Price—\$2. Reprinted from the N.-C. Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette. tf 666 no-a-w Shanghai, 4th March, 1874.

INSURANCE.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to cover Tea and Silk, at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and settlements adjusted according to Lloyds' Rules.

	All Risks.	F.P.A., with Canalstrading clause.
Hankow to London, Tea,	50s. 6d. %	36s. 6d. %
Shanghai to London, Tea,	41s. 6d. %	27s. 6d. %
Shanghai to London, Silk,	27s. 6d. %	
Shanghai to London, Mdze.		27s. 6d. %

Premiums Net Cash at the sight exchange of Bank drafts on London.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

n 9-15my Agents.
tf 1129 Z Shanghai, 3rd June, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, as Agents for THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to issue Policies on Silk and Tea, by Steamers of The P. & O. Co., Messageries Maritimes and Ocean Steamship Co., at the following premiums:—

	All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Shanghai to London, Silk,	1½ %	1¼ %
Shanghai to London, Tea,	2½ %	1½ %
Hankow to London, Tea,	2½ %	2 %

Subject to a Discount of 15 %.

Risks accepted on other first-class Steamers and sailing vessels at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

n 27my Agents.
tf 1610 Shanghai, 20th May, 1874.

The Royal Exchange Assurance, of London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates, less 20 per cent discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 1131 Z Shanghai, 1st April, 1872.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

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London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
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Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

PRIZE MEDAL,



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Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Ethereal Essence of Lavender

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose.

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Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powders.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

25jy-75 4



YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £192 to £270
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £260 to £350
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £324 to £430
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £476 to £610
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £860 to £1040
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

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Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 ff

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE
& Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co.
30se-74 22 29th March, 1874.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNERS.
Aug 7	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	Aug 6	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 7	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Thistle	H.M. g-b	465	Stirling	Nagasaki	...	...	...
... 7	Codnor	Ger bg	235	Bruhn	Nagasaki	July 31	Coals	Bourjau and Co
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	Aug 7	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	... 6	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Guliland	London	June 11	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	Aug 6	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 9	Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Tientsin	... 4	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 9	Fusiyama	Am str	1113	West	Hankow and Ports	... 7	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Olympia	Ger str	777	Paulsen	Hongkong	... 4	do	Siemssen and Co
... 9	Yung Ning	Chi str	342	Murray	Hankow	...	...	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Swatow	... 7	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 10	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	... 8	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 10	Yentai	Br str	597	Gibson	Hongkong	... 5	do	Gibb Livingston and Co
... 10	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Essen	Ger str	925	Jurgensen	Hamburg, etc	May 29	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 10	Kua Hsing	Chi str	...	Andersen	...	...	...	...
... 11	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	Aug 10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Hongkong	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 11	D'Estrees	Fr corv	750	E. Didot	...	...	...	...
... 11	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow and Ports	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Tientsin	... 4	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Laughing Wave	Br bg	161	Shaw	Freemantle	June 26	Beancakes	Russell and Co
... 12	Yungtze	Br str	782	Corner	Hongkong	Aug 7	Sandalwood	Siemssen and Co
... 12	Yungching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Hankow	... 9	General	Siemssen and Co
... 13	Wyllo	Br sh	800	Brown	London	May 5	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	Tientsin	Aug 9	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 13	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Fusing	Chi str	532	Andrew	Tientsin	... 5	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 13	Adele	Am sch	387	Lapham	Foochow	... 7	Poles	C. M. S. N. Co
								Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Aug 7	Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 7	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 7	Fyehow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell & Co
... 7	Frolic	H.M. g-v	464	C. E. Buckle	Vladivostock	...	...
... 8	Eliza Shaw	Br sh	696	Gaye	Foochow	do	Shaw Brothers and Co
... 8	Bertha	Ger sch	204	Petrowsky	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 8	Lotus	Br str	1406	Castle	Amoy & Swatow	do	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
... 8	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Teheran	Br str	1671	Johnson	Hongkong	Mails, etc.	P. and O. Co
... 9	Aden	Chi str	524	Tillet	Chinkiang	Ballast	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Ormoc	Spa str	278	Tremoya	Manila	do	Boyd and Co
... 10	Landerdale	Br bg	850	True	London	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Hankow	Br str	1382	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 11	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Golden Age	Am str	1158	Wise	N'aki, Hiogo, &c.	do	Geo. F. Bowman
... 12	Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Nanking	Am str	587	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Olympia	Ger str	777	Paulsen	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
... 12	Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Yung Ning	Chi str	342	Murray	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Bengal	Br str	1303	Douglas	New York v. Amoy	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
... 13	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 13	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Chinkiang	Ballast	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Tientsin v. Chefoo	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Hamburg	Ger bg	320	Kroge	Nagasaki	Sundries	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 13	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SR.	NAME.	TON- NAGE.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
2 s	D'Estrees	750	E. Didot	Fr. Corv.	4	150	52	Aug 11	
O D B	Monocacy	1370	Albert Kautz	U. S. Corv.	10	800	155	July 30	Amoy
7 p	Moshin-kan	117	I. Sabe	Jap. g.-boat	4	60	65	July 17	Amoy
3 s	Thistle	465	Stirling	H. M. g-boat	4	120	73	Aug 7	Nagasaki

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